

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Stockman Offers Resignation, but Reagan Rejects It

From Agency Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, architect of President Reagan's budget-cutting crusade, offered his resignation Thursday, saying that the administration's economic program might not work out. The president "asked me to stay on the team," Mr. Stockman said at a news conference. "I told the president I would not permit my own carelessness to stand in the way of his success as president's program. At the end of the meeting the president asked me to stay on the team."

Mr. Stockman, talking in slow and somber tones, said at a White House press room jammed with reporters and cameras "I deeply regret any harm that has been done" to Mr. Reagan's economic program. He said he had "tendered" his resignation, but that Mr. Reagan had refused it.

"I'm grateful to the president for this second chance," Mr. Stockman said.

The 35-year-old former congressman said he took "full responsibility" for the comments that caused the controversy — an interview in which he called Mr. Reagan's economic policies a "Trojan horse" for aiding the rich.

"I am staying because I believe the president has charged a sound, constructive course. I'm grateful to the president for this second chance to get on with what the American people sent President Reagan here to do," Mr. Stockman said.

He confirmed that the direct quotes in the magazine article — "The Education of David Stockman" — were accurate.

"Those words were words that I spoke," Mr. Stockman said.

The director of the Office of Budget and Management also used the controversial phrase "Trojan horse" to describe himself.

"A Trojan horse is a wooden beast without a brain," he said. "If

I had recalled that, I never would have used that metaphor."

Mr. Reagan canceled a lunch with Vice President Bush to see Mr. Stockman. A White House aide said that Mr. Reagan has read only excerpts of the article.

The controversy centered on Mr. Stockman's statements in the December issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, that, among other things, called the president's tax cut a "Trojan horse" disguised to enact policies favoring the rich.

The "supply-side" economics embraced by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Stockman said in the interview, is simply a new name for the "trickle-down" philosophy of stimulating the economy by giving tax breaks to the rich.

And, admitting he had made several mistakes in handling the economic program, Mr. Stockman said the budget-cutting program was poorly managed and hastily enforced, and had ignored "blatant inefficiency" in the Pentagon.

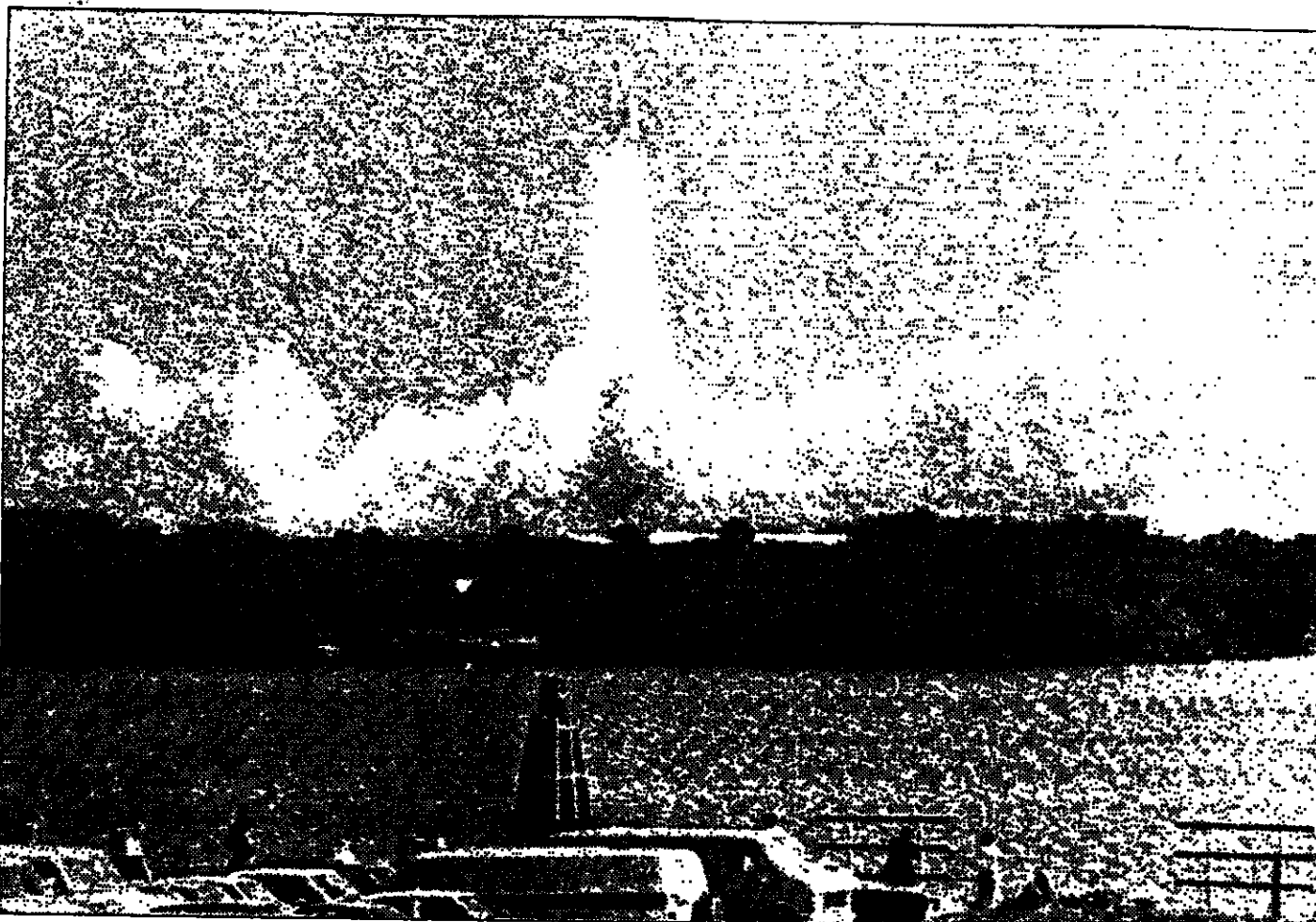
Mr. Stockman was quoted as saying, "None of us really understands what's going on with all these figures."

Before the press conference, a senior White House official, who declined to be identified, said the situation was "serious enough that several sides discussed whether he should resign, but the decision was made he should be saved. He's the only one we've got who really knows the budget."

Another official, also declining to be identified, said that "everybody here feels Stockman is going to ride it out. He's been a great pillar of strength for the president and deserves our support."

The controversy involving one of the administration's economic architects was also embarrassing in that it came just as the president was trying to dampen criticism that his foreign policy apparatus was in disarray.

Republicans on Capitol Hill agonized over the impact of Mr. Stockman's statements in the interview. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



The space shuttle Columbia roars off into the Florida sky Thursday for its first return trip to space.

## U.S. Diplomat in Paris Unhurt in Gun Attack

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The senior U.S. diplomat in Paris escaped unhurt from an assassination attempt Thursday when a lone gunman described as "of Middle Eastern type" shot at Christian A. Chapman, the chargé d'affaires, as he left home for the embassy.

The assailant escaped and there was no immediate explanation of the terrorist's motives. But the Paris embassy has heightened security precautions in recent weeks because of threats against U.S. installations in Europe by the Libyan

leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. In Washington, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Thursday that the attack against the diplomat in Paris was perpetrated by someone "clearly of Middle Eastern origin" and said Col. Qadhafi could have been behind the attack. He said he had no proof.

Attack Decried  
"We do have repeated reports coming to us from reliable sources that Mr. Qadhafi has been funding, sponsoring, training, harboring terrorist groups who conduct activities against the lives and well-being of American diplomats and facilities," Mr. Haig said.

"I think it underlines once again the urgency of dealing with this problem in an effective, prudent but unequivocal way," he said in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

At the White House, deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said President Reagan "deplores" this attack, adding, "It dramatizes the need for the international community to work together to combat incidents of this type which plague us all."

Reconstructing the attack, Mr. Chapman, apparently unharmed, said a few hours later that his first reaction was "surprise, naturally, because it was happening to me."

Mr. Chapman, 60, told reporters that a man "of Middle Eastern type" in his 30s fired from about 50 feet away. The diplomat was crossing the sidewalk in front of his townhouse near the Eiffel Tower on his way to work shortly before 9 a.m.

Mr. Chapman scrambled around behind his waiting embassy car, a blue Plymouth that is partly armored. The assailant fired a rapid burst of shots while Mr. Chapman crouched behind the motor then "walked briskly away," Mr. Chapman said. Two shots hit the car. The driver, who remained in the car, was unhurt.

The police found seven cartridge cases, apparently from an Italian-made Beretta automatic pistol.

Mr. Chapman described the assailant as a good-looking, athletically built man with a black beard trimmed to a point and wearing a black leather jacket.

"He was walking toward me with his hand stuffed inside his jacket," Mr. Chapman said. "I saw him coming but my reflex was to proceed to the car. Then I heard detonations and saw him with his arm extended at me."

Asked if the man had shouted anything, Mr. Chapman replied: "We didn't chat."

Mr. Chapman is a popular diplomat in France. Born in Paris, he flew as a volunteer in the Free French air force in World War II. He had prolonged previous exposure to violence as a diplomat when he was in charge of the U.S. Embassy in Laos when Communist insurgents occupied Vientiane.

Mr. Chapman was unharmed at home and in his car after refusing a recent French offer of police protection. A French External Relations Ministry spokesman said the government had been informed by the U.S. Embassy of recent terrorist threats against U.S. officials.

According to informed sources, the U.S. defense attaché, Christian Pette, spotted two suspicious-looking men near his Paris residence Thursday morning and was going to make a report at the embassy when he learned of the attack on Mr. Chapman.

Abraham Katz, 54, the new U.S. ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in Paris, was also involved in a suspicious incident, the details will be in Weekend. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Columbia astronauts Richard Truly, left, and Joe Engle on their way to board the space shuttle shortly before launch.

## Space Shuttle Ordered to Cut Flight to 2 Days

From Agency Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The space shuttle Columbia sailed into orbit Thursday, the first craft from Earth to make a return trip to space, then ran into a fuel cell problem that forced NASA to cut the length of its mission from five days to two days.

The trouble developed in the first few hours after the launch of the spaceship at 10:10 a.m. local time.

John McLesish, the mission control spokesman in Houston, said that mission rules required a "minimum mission" of 54 hours when one of the ship's three generators was permanently out of action.

The minimum mission was designed to enable the astronauts Air Force Col. Joe Engle and Navy Capt. Richard Truly to carry out the most important test objectives planned for the spaceship's return to orbit.

Cutting the mission to 54 hours would have the astronauts land at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., on Saturday.

Although the Columbia was making its second trip into space, the fuel cells aboard the ship were new. They replaced the ones used last April because officials said they were an "improved" version.

The generators produce electricity from the reaction of hydrogen and oxygen. Mr. McLesish said that the faulty unit was shut down because there was concern about "seepage" which could bring about a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

Earlier, the flight director had given the astronauts a "go" to proceed with their five-day flight.

The mission, opening an age of routine round trips to space, was a crucial step in the United States' effort to turn the space shuttle into a workhorse orbital transport capable of flying to space and back once a month.

The winged spaceship was delayed more than two and a half hours on its second launch, but

once it got off the ground, it performed almost flawlessly on its 11-minute dash into orbit.

It climbed quickly into the mostly clear sky, leaving a geyser-like column of yellow flame and white smoke in its wake. A rumbling roar like prolonged thunder rattled buildings for miles around.

"Looking good here," said Col. Engle, a veteran X-15 rocket plane pilot, as Columbia raced skyward. He repeated that report later as the ship gained altitude.

"Smooth as glass, Houston," Col. Engle said two minutes after launch, just after the ship's twin booster rockets split away to parachute to recovery ships standing by in the Atlantic.

The heart rates of both men indicated that they took the launch as just another flight. Col. Engle's heartbeat ranged from 110 to 120 while Capt. Truly's was a 86 to 94 beats per minute.

Eight minutes into the flight, the ship's main engines shut down as planned. Columbia was traveling at 16,500 mph at the time. It was 73 miles high.

Seas 12 to 15 feet high kept divers from immediately attempting to recover the boosters as they bobbed violently in the ocean.

Precise Orbit  
Mission control in Houston reported that Columbia first soared into the precise 61- to 138-mile orbit that had been anticipated. Then, 30 minutes later, the ship maneuvered into the 138-mile high circular orbit that kept the spaceship safely above the atmosphere.

"The OMS [Orbiting Maneuvering System] engines are looking good here," Col. Engle said as the ship maneuvered to a new orbit. He was talking to Houston through a tracking station in the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean.

"Guidance is stable as a rock," he said.

It was a spectacular beginning to the often-delayed 17,000-mile journey in which a spaceship was returned to orbit for the first time.

## U.S. Considering Request for Airlift to Chad

Transport and Supplies for Peacekeeping Troops Are Sought by Africans

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is considering a request to transport and provide supplies for part of a 5,000-member African peacekeeping force that will be sent to Chad to replace departing Libyan troops, administration officials said.

After taking the lead for months in urging France and African countries to press for an end to Libya's presence in Chad, the Reagan administration is now being asked to play a significant role in helping Chad economically, officials said Wednesday.

In Ndjamena, Chad's capital, President Goukouni Oueddei said rebel forces were battling pro-government troops near the Sudanese border, and he predicted that the African peacekeeping force would probably arrive later than expected. The Associated Press reported. [At a news conference, Mr.

Goukouni said the Organization of African Unity international force probably would not arrive in Chad before the end of the month" because of a lack of funds. (The French news agency Agence France-Press reported that rebel forces of former Defense Minister Hissine Habré, advancing into Chad in strength from their sanctuaries in Sudan, occupied the border post of Adré early Thursday. Mr. Goukouni would not confirm that the town had been taken, but he said "elements from Sudan, including Sudanese troops," were taking part in the battle.)

U.S. Aid

The Reagan administration also agreed to participate in a meeting of prospective donors of economic aid in Paris on Thursday, officials said. In the meantime, as an emergency move, the U.S. Agency for International Development has transferred 1,400 metric tons of

grain in neighboring Cameroon to Chad to help feed returning refugees.

In addition, 1,600 tons in Cameroon designated for refugee relief may also be transferred to Chad, officials said. The grain is being used by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and by CARE, the U.S. relief agency.

CARE has asked that an additional 8,800 tons of grain, valued at about \$1.2 million, be contributed to Chad for relief efforts, and that is being considered, officials said.

At the Paris meeting, the United States was explaining that it was ready to play a major role in supplying food and emphasizing the importance of the donor countries themselves organizing the relief effort internationally. Chad's government was not believed able to coordinate the relief effort because of the civil war.

Officials said the Organization of African Unity and France, which has traditional ties to Chad, should take the overall lead. West Germany, the EEC and other potential donors were also attending the Paris meeting.

The United States will not take part in providing medical teams or teachers to Chad, or in providing budgetary assistance, officials in Washington said. Foreign currency should be given to Chad by such countries as France and Nigeria, officials said.

American officials said that if the situation remained stable in Chad after the departure of the Libyans, the United States would probably reopen its embassy in Ndjamena. The embassy was closed in 1980 when civil war worsened between forces loyal to President Goukouni and his former defense minister, Mr. Habré.

Mr. Habré based his operations in Sudan, his eastern neighbor, and President Goukouni received military aid from Sudan. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### INSIDE

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Two of the largest U.S. banks lowered their prime lending rate to 16 1/2 percent from the prevailing 17 percent, putting the key charge at its lowest level in nearly a year. Page 9.

#### Indian Image

The Indian government is mounting a campaign to portray the country as a relatively rich and prospering poor country with strong growth potential. Page 3.

#### U.S. Teach-In

Thousands of students and faculty members at 151 American college campuses staged teach-ins on the threat of nuclear war, opening what is planned as a continuing national education program to generate popular demands for multinational nuclear arms reduction. Page 4.

#### TOMORROW

In the season of literary prizes, the interlocking French literary system — jurors are also writers, critics and editors for publishing houses — is causing a small storm. An article about the book that revealed the details will be in Weekend.

## 22-Day Polish Strike Called Off; Government, Solidarity Set Talks

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — Poland's longest regional strike ended Thursday and the government and the Solidarity union agreed to hold talks next week in search of political and social peace.

State radio said Solidarity leaders in the western region of Zielona Gora agreed to order their 150,000 members back to work Friday after a 22-day general strike that paralyzed the area and cost the economy \$5 million a day.

The strike was suspended after talks with local government officials and that it had no intention of giving the union access to the mass media.

He made the comments apparently in preparation for talks next week during which Solidarity wants to include discussion of access to mass media, free local elections and other controversial issues.

Mr. Olaszowski also warned again that strikes would have to be outlawed if they continued to disrupt the economy.

Even though the strike in Zielona Gora was settled, new strikes by workers and students were reported Thursday.

Students staged a six-hour walk-out which closed half of Poland's 105 universities and colleges. The students, who have remained quiet since the emergence of a Solidar-

ity-linked independent union last spring, were supporting strikers in a college in Radom and demanding that Parliament enact a new, liberal education law.

Rector's Ouster Sought  
The Radom strikers were seeking the dismissal of the rector of their engineering college.

Some faculties in Warsaw University began an indefinite occupation strike.

On the industrial front, a press blackout spread from lower Silesia to the north, and strikers at the Sosnowiec coal mine were joined by miners from other pits.

Farmers, meanwhile, continued a sit-in in Siedlce. National Farmers' Solidarity leaders are backing several dozen farmers campaigning in Siedlce for 27 demands, including a constitutional amendment guaranteeing private farm ownership.

About 40,000 dairy workers threatened to stage a one-hour warning strike on Monday and then to halt nearly all milk, cheese and butter deliveries one week later unless their demands for a pay increase are met.

The official news agency PAP Thursday quoted a government official as saying inflation continued to climb, with wages up 25 percent in the first 10 months of 1981, labor productivity down 14 percent and exports off 15 percent.



Christian A. Chapman of the U.S. Embassy in Paris describes for the police an incident in which several shots were fired at him near his apartment in Paris. A bullet hole is near the rear of car.

## Deputies Renew Israeli Warning On Reagan Praise for Saudi Plan

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Israel has issued a new warning that President Reagan's repeated praise for a Saudi Arabian plan is endangering the Middle East peace process by giving Israelis and Arabs the impression that the United States is tilting toward the Arabs at Israel's expense.

That was the message given to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. by six members of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) sent here by Prime Minister Menachem Begin to dramatize his government's concern about recent statements by Mr. Reagan.

The bipartisan group is headed by Moshe Arens, who is expected to become the Israeli ambassador here shortly. After the meeting with Mr. Haig, Mr. Arens told reporters that recent U.S. statements and actions "could reverse the peace process it took us 30 years to get going."

Confusion Over Remark

Mr. Arens, chairman of the Knesset's foreign policy and defense committee, caused a stir by his reference to one part of the right-point Saudi plan that some interpret as implying eventual Arab recognition of Israel. "You might say that this is a step ahead," he said.

That caused a flurry of speculation about whether he was signal-

ing a more flexible Israeli attitude toward the plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Israel has rejected the plan in its entirety and characterized it as a blueprint for the destruction of the Jewish state.

However, in an interview Wednesday, Mr. Arens and another delegation member, former UN

U.S., Egyptian and Israeli officials reiterate their governments' commitment to the Camp David accords. Page 2.

ambassador Chaim Herzog, denied any intention to soften Israel's blanket condemnation of Prince Fahd's proposals.

"Anyone who got that impression misunderstood," Mr. Arens said. "I told Secretary Haig that the kind of American response that would have been healthy would be to tell the Saudis that they have some way to go, that they should sit down to negotiate with Israel without preconditions."

Mr. Arens noted that Prince Fahd's plan did not mention Israel by name and speaks only of conceding the right of states in the region to exist if Arab conditions are met. "Saudi Arabia has to learn to pronounce the name of Israel," he said.

Mr. Herzog, a member of the Labor Party opposition to Mr. Be-

gin's conservative Likud bloc, charged that the Saudi plan is a ploy to pressure the United States into dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Since U.S. policy is to refuse to talk to the PLO as long as it rejects Israel's right to exist, Mr. Herzog continued, the Saudi aim is to give Washington a back-door approach to the PLO by creating the impression that the PLO has met the U.S. requirement through endorsement of Prince Fahd's plan.

Both men said that each time Mr. Reagan or other administration officials speak favorably of the Saudi plan, it fuels a perception among Arab governments that the United States is backing away from the Camp David accords, thus reducing their incentives to come to terms with Israel.

The Camp David agreements, which produced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and now are focusing on achieving self-rule for Palestinian inhabitants of Israeli-occupied territories, call for negotiated settlement of various disputes between Israel and the Arab world.

The Saudi plan, by contrast, sets forth as its starting premise a demand that Israel withdraw from all occupied Arab territories including east Jerusalem, that a Palestinian state be established in some of these territories and that Palestinians be allowed to return to their homeland in what is now Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



# Israeli Troops Wound West Bank Arab Boy

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — Israeli Army troops wounded a 15-year-old Arab high school student during an anti-Israeli demonstration Thursday, as disturbances erupted throughout the occupied West Bank for the 12th consecutive day.

Demonstrations and school strikes, some of them held to protest the Palestinian autonomy negotiations being held by Egypt and Israel in Cairo, were reported in six West Bank towns. Students stoned Israeli vehicles in several towns, and in Dura, near Hebron, a firebomb was reported thrown at an Israeli Army jeep.

Palestinian sources said that Mohammed Abdel Jarrar, 15, was wounded when Israeli troops fired at Arab demonstrators who were carrying a Palestinian flag and shouting slogans in favor of the Palestine Liberation Organization at a secondary school in Jenin, in the West Bank's northernmost town. The Palestinians said that the Israeli troops also beat several girl students with riot clubs and arrested a reporter for a Jerusalem Arabic newspaper.

said. The soldiers fired at his legs, wounding him, he said.

Bir Zeit University, the West Bank's largest, remained closed, and its acting president, Gabi Baramki, was told by the military governor that the university would not reopen until Jan. 4.

Bethlehem University remained closed by a student strike and surrounded by Israeli troops, who declared it a "military area." Israeli authorities prevented Bethlehem civil leaders from holding a "national conference" at the municipal hall.

Demonstrations and rock-throwing incidents were reported in Nablus, Qalqilia, the Dheisheh refugee camp, Ramallah and Dura in the second week of the most prolonged series of West Bank disturbances in more than a year. Parts of Beit Sahur and Qalqilia remained under curfew for previous attacks on Israeli cars, and 150 Arab students conducted a sit-in at the International Red Cross headquarters in Jerusalem to protest Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

### Mayor's Travel Banned

**TEL AVIV (Reuters)** — Israeli authorities have banned Mayor Bassan Shaka of Nablus from traveling to the Netherlands because he criticized the Israeli occupation during previous trips abroad, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said that Mr. Shaka had repeatedly criticized Israel's expressed support for the PLO while in Europe earlier this year. The mayor lost his legs last year when a bomb exploded in his car.

# Reports on Arab-Jewish Relations Are Blocked by Begin Government

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — Israel's only television station, a state-owned channel that comes under frequent political pressure from the government, is refusing to broadcast reports that delve into the area of Arab-Jewish relations.

Recently, the Broadcasting Authority ordered television correspondents to stop using the term "West Bank" and instead call the territory captured from Jordan in the 1967 war "Judea and Samaria," using the biblical names that have been adopted by the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin to connote Israeli sovereignty over the region. Previously, reporters were allowed to use the

term West Bank when they were speaking of anything Arab.

In addition, reporting from the West Bank has been severely curtailed. The television's West Bank correspondent, Rafik Halaby, said that he was no longer allowed to do investigations or features and that he was virtually restricted to covering spot news events. He is not permitted to broadcast interviews with Arabs without high management approval, he said.

"There is censorship," he said, "but it is not my problem. It's Israel's society's problem. They don't want to see. They are blinding themselves."

In September, management refused to broadcast a 12-minute report by a cultural reporter on three theaters, that portrayed the discomfort, ambivalence and brutality of Israeli soldiers who confront Arabs in occupied areas.

Earlier, air time was denied for a 49-minute documentary on the Arab and Jewish owners of a West Jerusalem house, which passed from Arab to Jewish hands in the 1948 war.

### "Horror Picture"

The report on the three plays was ordered dropped from a weekly magazine-type program, "Weekly Diary," on Sept. 18 by Yosef Lapid, director general of the Broadcasting Authority. He said the program gave "a horror picture of the Israeli Army" and could have been picked up and used as propaganda by Jordanian television.

In protest, television journalists blocked out three minutes of a "Weekly Diary" interview with Ingrid Bergman, the actress, who is here to play Golda Meir in a film. Management retaliated by taking the entire "Weekly Diary" off the air the next week, restoring it the week after that.

Mr. Lapid refused to allow the banned report to be screened, but the culture correspondent who



UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, left, mingles with General Assembly President Ismat T. Kattan, of Iraq, during the debate over the Israeli air raid that destroyed an Iraqi nuclear plant.

# UN Condemns Israeli Raid in Iraq

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

— Despite protests by the United States, Iraq has won a condemnation of Israel in an otherwise routine resolution dealing with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The General Assembly, by a 119 to 2 vote, declared Wednesday that the Israeli destruction of an Iraqi nuclear reactor last June 7 "constitutes a serious threat" to the agency. Ten nations, mostly from Latin America and Africa, abstained. Israel and the United States delivered the only negative votes.

Last summer, the Security

Council rebuked Israel for its raid. That resolution, unanimously adopted, was the product of a compromise between Iraq and the United States. It spared Israel from any tangible punishment for the assault.

Wednesday's rebuke was inserted by Iraq as a last-minute amendment to a declaration on the work of the UN agency in Vienna. For 24 years, the assembly has adopted similar resolutions with little debate. There has been only one reworked vote and, except for two abstentions, that vote was unanimous.

The Iraqi amendment, however,

broke with this tradition. Just as unusual, it came to the floor while the assembly had already begun debating the very question of which Iraq complained.

Wednesday morning, the assembly began discussing an issue labeled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installation," that is virtually certain to end in still another rebuke for Israel.

Kenneth Adelman, the deputy U.S. delegate, said that inserting a condemnation of the raid in the declaration on the Atomic Energy Agency was another in a series of efforts to politicize United Nations agencies.

# Sweden Rated Best Nation in Quality of Life

Associated Press

WASHINGTON, N.Y.

— Sweden leads all other nations in physical quality of life, according to an Environmental Fund study that gives it a 97 rating on a scale of 1 to 100.

Guinea-Bissau, with a population of about half a million, is lowest with a 12.

The United States is rated at 94 by the organization, which studies environmental and population issues, putting it behind nine other countries on the index.

Three factors were used in the rating — infant mortality, life expectancy at age 1, and literacy. Income, taxes, housing and other economic measures were not considered.

Five nations are close behind Sweden with ratings of 96: Denmark, Iceland, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway. Canada and Switzerland are next at 95. Sharing a 94 rating with the United States are Finland, France, New Zealand and Britain.

# Swedish Rationed Best Nation in Quality of Life

Amos Arbel, described it as a serious examination of an important sociological phenomenon in Israel — the theater beginning to reflect more candidly the problems of army life, and especially the difficulties of soldiers dealing with civilian Arabs under occupation.

"It's something which is completely new in the theater field," he said. "As a journalist who is covering art and culture and theater, I am obliged to show it because that's a situation today in the theater."

One play, "Company Three, Squad One," takes place in the Gaza Strip in the early 1970s, when Arab terrorism provoked a crackdown in the area by paratroopers under Gen. Ariel Sharon, who is now the defense minister. The play is being performed in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Arbel explained that the play was written by Dalik Valinitz, who was himself an experienced paratrooper assigned to Gaza. "It was 18," Mr. Arbel quoted Mr. Valinitz as saying, "and suddenly I have to deal with citizens, refugees, and suddenly I have a lot of power, more than a policeman, and I have to deal with those people."

Mr. Arbel said his report showed a scene in which a soldier meets an Arab lawyer, asks him for information about terrorists in the area, receives a rebuff, pushes the man with a stick and draws a knife. "You're not a friend," the lawyer says, "you're a colonialist."

"I don't want to be here," the soldier replies. "I'd rather be home in Tel Aviv."

In a second play, Israeli soldiers taking a Palestinian prisoner in southern Lebanon debate whether to kill him and do so in the end — accidentally. The third play is set along the Suez Canal during the Egyptian-Israeli fighting between the 1967 and 1973 wars and shows Israeli troops under intense pressure, anxiously waiting to be relieved.

# U.S., Israel, Egypt Agree Back Accords

Associated Press

CAIRO

— Egyptian and Israeli officials Thursday reiterated the Atomic Energy Agency's agreement to the Camp David accords as the basis for negotiating a peace settlement in the Middle East, including autonomy for Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory.

The statements came at a press conference at Oruba Palace after the heads of delegations of the three countries met with President Hosni Mubarak.

"The Camp David agreement is the firm and only basis for the peace process in our region, and President Mubarak said it in clear and distinct words," said Yosef Burg, Israel's interior minister. He said he spoke for all three delegations. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton Jr. concurred with his assessment in their statements.

# Saudi Mideast Plan Given Little Attention

Associated Press

CAIRO

— Saudi Arabia's peace proposal, which calls for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territories, was given little attention by Egyptian and Israeli officials at a press conference in Cairo Thursday.

Mr. Burg said the talks with Mr. Mubarak had emphasized that "all the parties are interested to come to a firm and final conclusion of the autonomy negotiations, and he added: 'I believe I have given an exact, stenographic description of what has gone on during this wonderful, splendid, constructive and informative meeting.'"

Mr. Atherton added, "The United States will continue to play a full partner role in the negotiations for peace, and as President Reagan has said, we consider Camp David the basis for negotiations and we are proceeding on this basis."

# Basis for Self-Rule

The negotiations seek to set a basis for the self-rule of an estimated 1.5 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza.

The Egyptians on Wednesday again pressed Israel to halt the spread of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory and to take other measures to bring the Palestinians into the Camp David peace process.

# Death Notices

We regret to announce the accidental death of René-Jean GALICCI-VARAZZINI on Wed. Nov. 11, at the age of 58. Decatur, Ga. Crem. 39-25. Services and burial will be held on Mon., Nov. 16 at 10:30 in Los Angeles, U.S.A., 706 North Maple Drive, Beverly Hills, Ca. 90210. No flowers please. This is the official notice.

# Services for my beloved wife

Clara DAVIDSON, who died Nov. 10, and member of our U.S.A. Tom and Kay, will be held at St. Joseph's church, 50 Ave. Rocher, Paris, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, Nov. 14. In lieu of flowers, donations can be sent to St. Joseph's.

# Foot Delivers Ultimatum to Benn

London

**LONDON** — The leader of the British opposition Labor Party, Michael Foot, has asserted his authority over his divided party, telling radical left-winger Tony Benn to step in line and tone down his divisive remarks.

The battle lines were drawn at a closed meeting Wednesday night of Mr. Foot's shadow Cabinet, whose members would form the new Cabinet if Labor were elected to power.

The 68-year-old Labor leader, criticized for failing to halt an ideological feud between the party's left and right wings, told Mr. Benn to toe the party line or face exclusion from the shadow Cabinet.

Senior Labor Party sources said Mr. Foot gave Mr. Benn 24 hours to make his choice. They quoted him as saying in Mr. Benn's presence: "The question comes back to this: Is Tony Benn going to help us to win the next election?"

Mr. Benn, widely regarded as a potential challenger for the Labor leadership, gave no immediate response. But the sources said Mr. Foot thought it unlikely that Mr. Benn would agree to abide by shadow Cabinet policy.

"If he chooses instead a course of fresh discussion, there can be no doubt where the responsibility lies," said Mr. Foot. "It will rest with him and nobody else."

# Draw Thought Likely In 15th Chess Round

MERANO, Italy

— Viktor Korchnoi has sealed his 41st move to adjourn the 15th game of his match with the champion Anatoly Karpov with experts agreeing that he could do no better than force a draw.

"His winning chances are nil," said the U.S. grandmaster Robert Burns of Mr. Korchnoi's game.

Mr. Benn brought on the latest dispute with a remark on state control of Britain's North Sea oil.

A former energy secretary, Mr. Benn contradicted Labor's official energy spokesman by saying in Parliament on Tuesday that a Labor government would take back without compensation those oil interests that the Conservative government plans to sell to the private sector.

The Times, in an editorial Thursday, said: "In so doing, he left his fellow spokesmen looking ridiculous, his leader humiliated, and himself looking less than trustworthy to conduct an office of public responsibility."

# Tories Re-elect Thatcher

Associated Press

**LONDON** — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was formally re-elected unopposed Thursday as leader of her governing Conservative Party.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Danish Minority Government Falls

**COPENHAGEN** — Denmark's minority Social Democrat government fell Thursday when it lost support of a pivotal centrist party in a re-vestment plan the government said was vital to revive the country's economy. Premier Anker Jorgensen will head a caretaker government until special elections Dec. 8.

The defeat for Mr. Jorgensen came on a motion to implement an economic compromise worked out in May with the three small parties whose votes have kept him in power. Mr. Jorgensen has been premier since 1975 except for a one-year period in the late 1970s.

The six Center Democrats in the 179-seat Folketing, or parliament, abandoned the government on its plan to order public and private pension plans to renege about 3 billion kroner (\$425 million) now in unproductive government bonds. The defection cost Mr. Jorgensen, whose Social Democrats control 69 seats, the bare 90-seat majority he had maintained with the help of the Center Democrats, the Social Liberals and the Christian Party. The other parties withdrew their support after the Center Democrats declared their position.

## China, U.S. Mention Taiwan in Talks

**PEKING** — Walter J. Stoessel Jr., the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Wednesday that talks between him and Chinese officials had "touched upon" Taiwan, and that relations between China and the United States are good despite differences that can be overcome "with patience and good will."

The major difference — proposed U.S. arms sales to Taiwan — did not come up in two days of discussions with Chinese officials. Mr. Stoessel said at a news conference. Taiwan itself was "by no means the centerpiece" of the discussions, he added.

The Chinese news agency said the issue of arms sales to Taiwan is a "litmus test whether the U.S. government respects the sovereign rights of China or of any other states."

## Spain Communists Expel 6 Members

**MADRID** — Spain's quarrelsome Communist Party expelled six members of its Central Committee on Thursday in a new crackdown on dissidents by leader Santiago Carrillo.

The expulsions followed the suspensions ordered last week by Mr. Carrillo against more than 120 party leaders in four provinces and in the Basque region. Mr. Carrillo has been incensed by some party officials, who have backed a merger of Basque Communists with Basque nationalistists.

A Central Committee statement said the six members made no "rectification" as requested by the leadership but merely stated their positions supporting the Basque merger. The vote by the 99-member committee to expel the six was 67-24 with 8 abstentions.

## Political Opponent Sentenced in Iran

**ANKARA** — A revolutionary court in Tehran sentenced politician Abolfazl Qassemi to life imprisonment Thursday on charges of trying to overthrow the Iranian regime, Tehran Radio reported.

The radio said the court originally ordered Mr. Qassemi's execution, but commuted the sentence "because of his age and ill health." Mr. Qassemi, said to be more than 60 years old and frail after weeks of captivity, is the leader of the moderate Iran Party of former Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar, who is in exile in Paris.

## Ulster Policeman Loses Legs in Blast

**BELFAST** — A policeman lost his legs Thursday in the explosion of a car booby-trapped by the Irish Republican Army.

It was the fifth IRA attack — three of them fatal — on Northern Ireland's security forces in four days.

The 52-year-old part-time policeman was reported in critical condition after the attack at his home in Banbridge, County Down, about 25 miles southwest of Belfast. The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack.

## Liberal to Seek Coalition in Belgium

**BRUSSELS** — King Baudouin Thursday asked Herman Vanderpoorten, a member of the Flemish Liberals and a former deputy premier, interior minister and justice minister, to consult political leaders to try to find a basis for a new coalition government.

The decision, announced by the palace, followed three days of discussions between the king and party leaders after Sunday's inconclusive general elections.

Political sources said the choice of a liberal appeared to have been made in acknowledgement of the rightist parties' strong showing in the voting. The Flemish wing of the party gained six seats more than they had in the outgoing parliament, and the French-speaking group won eight additional spots.

## Stockman Offers to Quit; Reagan Says No

**WASHINGTON** — Senator Warren Hearnes Thursday said that he would be glad to resign if President Ronald Reagan would agree to it.

"I think it's true that he has said these things, that he should either resign or publicly explain his remarks," said Sen. Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota.

Sen. Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, said Mr. Stockman was the one who drew up the administration's budget and tax cuts, and "I think he ought to leave if he doesn't have any more confidence in the program."

"I think Stockman would be the first to admit that this is an embarrassing and damaging episode," said Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee. "But it is not lethal. It's not deadly."

Still, he predicted the Democratic opposition will have a "field day," and Republicans will be hearing about the Stockman story "ad nauseum" for weeks, if not months.

Que Democrat Sen. Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, likened the Stockman article to "a torpedo

## Australia Accepts Russian Visitors

**SYDNEY** — Australia is permitting a group of Russians to enter Australia for the first time since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but three senior Soviet officials were refused permission to accompany 16 other visitors scheduled to arrive Saturday in Sydney.

A Sydney-based group that helped organize the tour, the Australia-USSR Society, said it would be the first time Russian visitors would be allowed into Australia since Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser ordered restrictions on Soviet travel after the incursion into Afghanistan in December, 1979.

The three officials refused visas were a legislator, a deputy editor of the government newspaper, Izvestia and the secretary of the Australia-USSR Society. The tour group of 11 men and five women includes several lesser government officials.

## Spain Police Arrest Alleged ETA Members

**MADRID** — Spanish police have detained 11 suspected members of the Basque separatist group ETA, including the alleged killer of Juan de Dios Doval de Mateo, a Basque centrist politician, an official statement reported Thursday.

The 11 were members of the ETA's moderate political-military wing, which declared a cease-fire after last February's abortive military coup in Spain, the statement said. Among those detained was Jose Maria Salegui Zuloaga, 27, who was suspected of killing Mr. Doval de Mateo a year ago.

## Zimbabwe Official Targets 'Racists'

**SALISBURY** — Maurice Nyangumbo, Zimbabwe's minister of mines, said Thursday that the government was prepared to risk a setback in economic development to rid the country of what he called "racists" whites.

"Whites who can not accept the new Socialist order in Zimbabwe and who continue to refer to blacks by the derogatory term 'kaffirs' should leave the country immediately," Mr. Nyangumbo said.

"We are now going to interfere with the private sector to ensure that certain individuals who have not changed their attitudes leave the country, irrespective of whether they are skilled," he told officials of the Anglo-American Corp.'s Wankie coal mine in western Zimbabwe.

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# India Launches Move To Project Itself as a Prospering Poor State

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The government poster being circulated to Indian missions abroad carries the caption "India among the nations of the world" and proclaims that this country is "among the 10 most industrialized nations, among the only seven countries that have launched their own Earth satellites, and among the three countries that have the world's largest pools of technically trained manpower."

The poster is part of a government campaign to project India as a relatively rich and prospering poor country with scientific abilities and the potential for accelerated growth and development. This image is intended to counter what many Indians in government feel is the inaccurate stereotype of a country wallowing in abysmal poverty and surviving through charity. In citing the technical achievements, the poster declares that the evaluation of a country "depends on how you look at it."

### Other Criteria

The World Bank does, indeed, have other criteria and another perspective. In its recent World Development Report, it places India 15th from the bottom of 124 nations in per-capita income. With average yearly earnings of \$190 a person, India is rated just above Upper Volta and Afghanistan and below Rwanda, Malawi and Sri Lanka. In other key categories, such as average life expectancy (52 years) and the degree of adult literacy (36 percent), India also falls within the lower ranges.

The contradictory sets of indicators cited by the Indian Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, which created the poster, and the World Bank are equally valid. Taken together, they reflect the staggering diversity of Indian society, which seeks to embrace and accommodate hunter-gatherer tribesmen, cultivators and herdsmen, modern farmers, mercantile capitalists and erudite groups extending the frontiers of science.

Uneven development is not, of course, unique to India or even to developing countries and the chasm between rich and poor in the Third World has often been diminished to a cliché. But India, with 685 million people divided into classes, castes, tribes, sects and language groups, the disparities are greater. With so many people, the poverty is both more intensive and more extensive than in other countries; similarly, the wealth and the intellectual capital are also more abundant than in even many developed countries.

So far, in India's 34-year history of independence, the gulf between what is often called the two Indias has bedeviled all planners and ideologists. Communists, for instance,

who once looked to land redistribution as a mobilizing cry, have now come to realize that because of the huge reservoir of landless people they cannot command simultaneously the allegiance of those who want land and those who have some, even a little bit, and that once the landless become landed they regard the disposition with suspicion.

Mrs. Gandhi has told a succession of Western visitors, most recently President Luis Herrera Campesino of Venezuela, that her government favors foreign investment. In fact, in terms of economic priorities, Mrs. Gandhi's domestic program is very similar to that of both President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. The weight is now on stimulating entrepreneurial incentives. The approach is to loosen the web of regulation and lure some of the capital circulating in a vast illegal economy into the open.

In general, the feeling among key elements of the urban elite, the most politically influential sector, is that the freeing of the economy will push India into what many believe is its rightful place in the sun. "We are like Japan was," said Vinod Kapoor, a shawl manufacturer. "If we weren't strangled by the politicians the Indian industrialists could follow the Japanese example. We have the capacity, the manpower, the skills."

This thinking ties in with the strategy behind the poster. India, the thinking goes, should not be perceived as a poor nation but as a rich poor country, like Brazil. It is in the process of transformation and is gaining in economic strength, and its prospects are improving.

There are quite a number of articulate people who dispute such views. For example, George Fernandes, a Socialist member of Parliament, says that some of the consequences of the present approach will have no impact on the masses of poor.

And once again, as planners chart a new course, the basic dissonant harmonies of development, stagnation and regression are echoing inconspicuously.

India, which last year was able to produce only 22,000 automobiles with 20-year-old European dies, is now producing its own coin-operated video games for arcades not only in the major cities but also in provincial towns.

Stadiums, pools, and hotels costing several hundred millions of dollars are being built here for the two-week-long Asian Games next year by a work force of men and women who sleep on the sites, in ragged tents or amid heaps of bricks. The structures now rising are architecturally striking; the building techniques seem to date from the time of the Pharaohs.

As the government poster says, it "depends on how you look at it."



Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with French President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace Thursday. Mrs. Gandhi is in Paris to seek French technical and economic cooperation and to put the final touches on a deal involving the purchase of 150 French Mirage-2000 jets worth about \$3.3 billion.

# Afghan Reservists Said to Obey Recall Order

By Tyler Marshall  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — A rare glimpse of life inside the beleaguered Afghan Army, contained in a diplomatic report received here, appears to indicate growing strength among resistance fighters in central Afghanistan but also hints that the army's recent recall of military reservists may have been more successful than previously thought.

The account of the Afghan Army's struggle against the insurgency around the country is considered especially significant because it was obtained during an unusual direct meeting with an Afghan soldier, the diplomat's report said.

In most cases, diplomats are forced to rely on second- or third-hand descriptions of fighting outside Kabul.

There was no explanation of how the meeting was arranged with the soldier, described only as a reservist who was caught in the sweeping call-up announced by the Soviet-backed Marxist regime Sept. 7.

The soldier told diplomats that his unit was ambushed twice while on an extended patrol in the central province of Oruzgan and at one point was besieged for 10 days by resistance fighters in the provincial capital, also called Oruzgan.

The siege was lifted only when reinforcements arrived from Kabul, the soldier said. Three Afghan soldiers were killed and five or six wounded in the battle to break the encirclement, according to the account.

The Afghan soldier's convoy was ambushed while returning to Kabul, but the unit was unable to counterattack because the guerrilla fighters were hidden in surrounding trees, according to the account. The unit had conducted one other patrol, to Garder, 70 miles south of Kabul, during the two-month period, diplomats said.

Contrary to previous reports, the soldier indicated that a large number of men were successfully

reinducted into the army during the September military call-up, aimed at replenishing the ranks of the army, which has been weakened by casualties, desertion and repeated purges during the last three years.

Afghan Army strength, roughly 80,000 when the Marxists seized power in April, 1978, is estimated by Western military analysts to be about 30,000 now.

The soldier described how many young men who fled urban areas to avoid the recall found life in the mountains too difficult and eventually returned to surrender.

Government authorities, apparently more eager to increase army strength than to impose punishment upon the draft dodgers, were said to have accepted the excuse of those men that they had "been out of touch" and quickly assigned them to units.

Rebuilding the Afghan Army into a force that could by itself defend the unpopular Soviet-backed

regime of President Babrak Karmal is considered a prerequisite for any substantial withdrawal of the estimated 85,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

While attempting to strengthen the lower ranks with the recent draft recall, the army reportedly has sent some top officers to Moscow for a six-month senior military staff training course.

The Afghan defense minister, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Rafi, and three other senior military leaders have all been in Moscow since September receiving training, according to a separate Western diplomatic report.

Initially, it was believed that Gen. Rafi had been purged. However, diplomats now believe there is evidence that all those senior officers remain in the regime's hierarchy.

"The Soviets apparently want senior defense people to be fully instructed how to wage war," the diplomat said.

# Strategy of Nuclear-Blast Warning Denied by Ex-Chiefs of Pentagon

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In the secret planning councils of the Atlantic alliance, NATO strategists long have pondered the possibility that a nuclear warning shot might be fired over the sea or into the air to turn back a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

But military officials of four administrations said the idea never became part of NATO strategy. And President Reagan said Tuesday that there still is confusion over its status.

Former Defense Secretaries Melvin R. Laird and Clark Clifford both said the warning shot option was discussed within NATO, but only as one of several tactical options.

Harold Brown, another former

defense secretary, said the option dates to the 1960s and was considered a deterrent. But he said it "never got incorporated into detailed planning." Mr. Laird traces it back more than three decades, to the Truman era.

Paul Warnke, another former Pentagon official, called the warning shot option "an old chestnut."

The issue was revived a week ago, when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said in congressional testimony that "there are contingency plans in the NATO doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes, to demonstrate to the other side that it is exceeding the limits of toleration in the conventional area."

A day later, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger testified

that there was no such contingency plan. "There is nothing in any plan I know that contains anything remotely resembling that, nor should it," Mr. Weinberger said.

The Reagan administration then issued a statement calling both men right: Mr. Haig in saying that the option "has been considered by NATO," Mr. Weinberger in saying "that this option has never been translated into a military plan."

To erase the contradiction, the clarifying statement revised what the two Cabinet officers had said.

Asked about it at his news conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said he had not been party to 30 years of NATO contingency planning, which he said has proven a deterrent to military action in Europe. Pressed on the specific question of a nuclear warning shot to turn back an invasion, he replied:

"Oh, well, that — there seems to be some confusion as to whether that is still a part of NATO strategy or not, and so far I've had no answer to that."

Later, deputy presidential press secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan was aware of the contingency plans but did not want to talk about them in public.

### Luns to Visit U.S.

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO's secretary-general, Joseph Luns, will visit Washington next week for two days of talks with senior U.S. officials.

# Giuseppe Zampieri, 60, Italian Tenor, Star of the Vienna State Opera, Dies

United Press International

VERONA — Italian tenor Giuseppe Zampieri, 60, for more than 20 years a star of the Vienna State Opera, died in a hospital Wednesday after a long illness.

Mr. Zampieri's operatic career covered the years 1951 to 1976, during which he sang opposite the most famous sopranos of the era, including Callas and Tebaldi. Apart from his regular appearances in Vienna under orchestra leader Herbert von Karajan, Mr. Zampieri performed in all of Italy's main opera houses. He retired in 1976.

Arnold B. Dibble

EL PASO, Texas (UPI) — Arnold B. Dibble, 65, who worked

for United Press and then United Press International for 40 years as an editor, foreign correspondent and news executive, died Tuesday of a heart attack. He had undergone surgery for throat cancer last month. Mr. Dibble covered the Korean War and later supervised coverage of the Vietnam War.

Frank J. Malina

PARIS (AP) — Frank J. Malina, 69, a U.S. rocket pioneer and internationally recognized kinetic artist, died Monday of a heart attack. With the late Theodore von Karman he was a founder of the University of California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and of Aerojet Corp.

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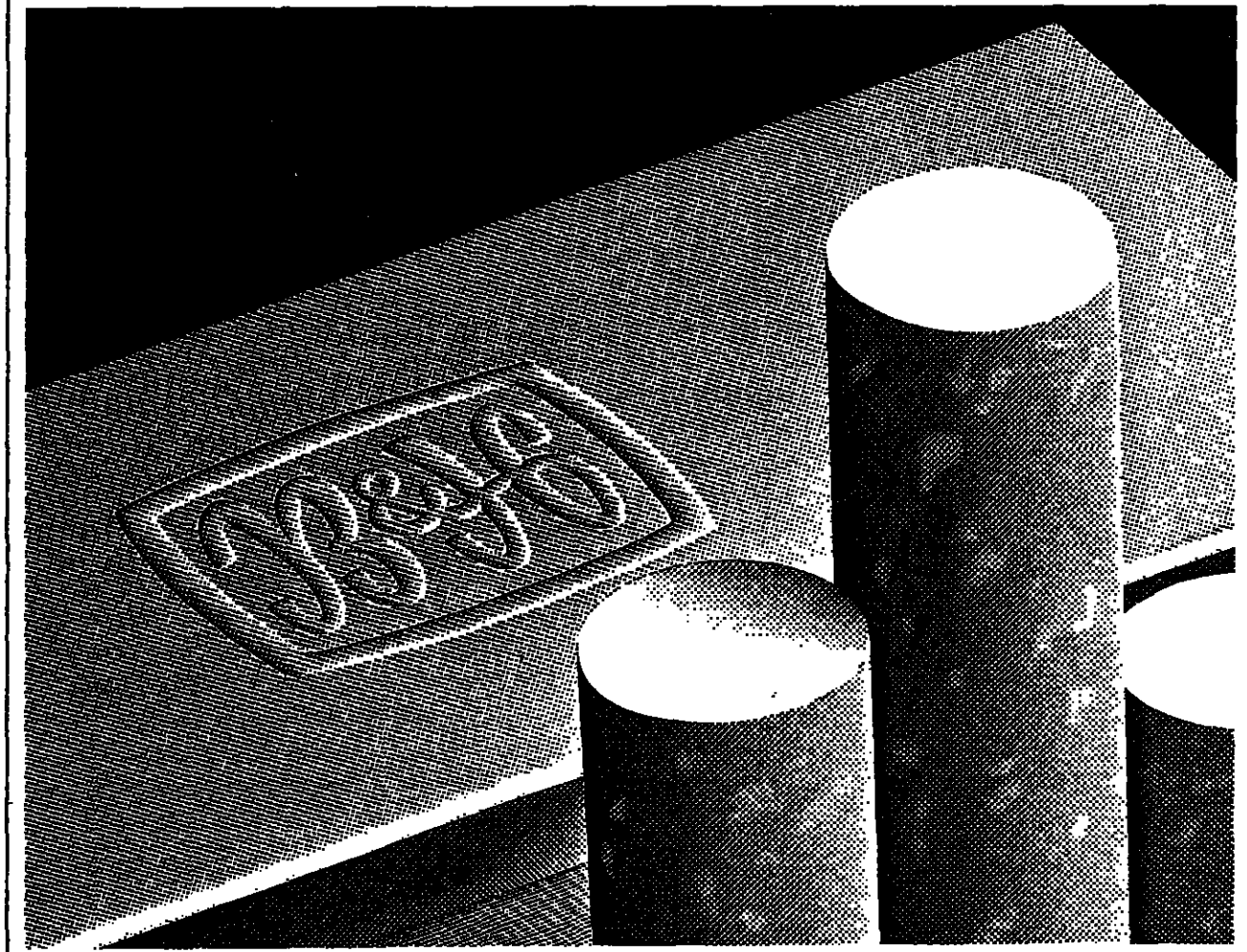
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## Thousands Hold U.S. Campus Teach-Ins on Atomic Threat



Paul Warnke, right, former chief U.S. SALT negotiator, looks on as Yuri Kapralov, Soviet consul in Washington, discusses the threat of nuclear war at a teach-in at Harvard University.

By Ben A. Franklin  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Thousands of students and faculty members at 151 college campuses around the country have staged teach-ins on the threat of nuclear war.

Planning for "Convocation on the Threat of Nuclear War" on Wednesday was begun three months ago by the principal sponsor, the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Boston-based group with 100,000 members that was formed in 1969 and opposes nuclear power.

Speakers for the group, which also has an office here, said the widespread participation by campus groups in 37 states indicated a growing fear of nuclear war.

Tom Ayres, one of the coordinators of the campus meetings, said he could make no estimate of attendance until all reports were in. Henry W. Kendall, who instigated planning for the day as president of the scientists' group, called the turnout a "runaway success."

David D. Brunell, director of the arms control project at the sci-

tists' union, called the program "the first step in beginning to bring the national level of concern about the prospect of nuclear war from 10 percent of the population — or it may be only 5 percent — to, say, 30 or 50 percent."

At Cornell University, where about 1,500 people attended a meeting, two Nobel laureates, Hans Bethe and Roald Hoffmann, and 360 other members of the faculty endorsed the convocation.

Both the mood and the rhetoric were notably different from student-led demonstrations of the 1960s against the war in Vietnam. There was plainly an effort Wednesday to make arguments for control of nuclear weapons acceptable to middle Americans.

About half the participants at many of the sessions were reported to be "noncollege people" of middle age and older.

Several speakers mentioned the recent demonstrations in Europe against U.S. nuclear weapons there. But, following the wish to avoid reawakening the 1960s image of confrontation in the streets,

nowhere were such protests cited as an example. Instead, there were repeated calls for a widespread national debate.

A more broadly based, off-campus week of community meetings across the country is being planned for April 18-25 by a group called Ground Zero, headed by Roger C. Molander, formerly a nuclear weapons specialist on the staff of the National Security Council.

Mr. Molander, who joined in a panel discussion at Georgetown University law school here and later at Swarthmore College near Philadelphia, said the April meetings would be "held in Rotary Clubs and American Legion posts — community environments that people will feel comfortable in."

And based on the turnout Wednesday, the convocation's sponsor committed it to a second program next year.

Mr. Kendall said Veterans Day has been picked for the convocation "because of its symbolism, both to veterans and to the victims of war." He added, "World War III would leave no veterans."

The campus programs included films, seminars, panel discussions and speeches.

An audience of about 800 at Harvard University's Sanders Theater gave some of its loudest applause to Yuri Kapralov, a consulate official at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, who apparently was the only official Russian participant in the day's events.

Mr. Kapralov said that "there is no system of weapons that we are not prepared to eliminate, provided it is done on the basis of equity and equal security." He appeared on a platform with Paul Warnke, the Carter administration's negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, and Stephen Meyer, an MIT political science professor who has been a consultant to U.S. military and intelligence agencies.

From Bates College at Lewiston, Maine, to the University of California at Los Angeles, audiences heard a "scientists' declaration," signed by Mr. Kendall, who teaches physics at MIT, and eight others, that called for focusing public opinion on these four objectives:

- A comprehensive U.S.-Soviet ban on nuclear weapons tests.
  - Limits on flight testing of new missile systems.
  - "Substantial and verifiable reductions" of existing U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.
  - An "intensive" U.S.-Soviet effort to halt the proliferation of nuclear weaponry and to encourage similar weapons reductions by other nuclear powers.
- Two themes emphasized by many speakers were that Americans "share a common interest with the Russian people" in limiting nuclear firepower, and that the Reagan administration appears to believe that a limited nuclear war can be fought and won.

### Haig Warns About Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. declared Thursday that the United States is taking steps to show that the risks of what he termed Soviet-supported Cuban "interventionism" in Central America go beyond any strategic advantages sought by Moscow and Havana.

### Castro Claims U.S. Conducts Lie Campaign

NEW YORK — President Fidel Castro of Cuba has charged that reports of Cuban troops in Nicaragua are part of a "campaign of falsehoods and lies" by the U.S. government "aimed at setting the stage" for aggressive action against Cuba.

In letters to the editors of The New York Times and The Washington Post, Mr. Castro said that the "campaign" had been "under way for several weeks" and included reports of shipments of arms from Cuba to the guerrillas in El Salvador. Mr. Castro said that the reports were "totally false." The letter to The Times was received Wednesday.

Mr. Castro was specifically critical of an article by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, the syndicated columnists, that asserted that 500 to 600 Cuban troops had been sent to El Salvador in late September.

The Cuban leader said that the article, which was published Oct. 19, was "absolutely false."

Mr. Castro also said that the United States had informed other countries that it had detected the movement of 500 Cuban troops to Nicaragua. But he said that the United States had failed to respond to Cuban demands that the charge be documented.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a Nov. 5 interview with The New York Times, confirmed a report published the previous day that he had asked the Defense Department to examine measures for a possible blockade of Nicaragua or actions around Cuba, including naval exercises, a show of air power, a quarantine or even stronger action, all aimed at curbing the arms flow toward El Salvador.

Asked about Mr. Haig's effort to develop contingency plans for military action in Central America, President Reagan said at a news conference Tuesday, "We have no plans for putting Americans in combat any place in the world and our goal is peace."

## Warnings to Republicans Seen in U.S. Voting

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite predictably partisan differences in explaining the meaning of the Nov. 3 elections around the United States, professionals in both parties found at least two important messages in the results, and each of them contained a warning to the Republicans.

The first is that money is not enough. From the gubernatorial race in Virginia to the mayoral contests, and in referenda in one state after another, the big-spending side lost.

In 1982, the Republicans will be the big spenders, for their national organizations are raising 10 times as much as the Democrats, but Republican professionals called the recent results a useful reminder that the party should not rest on its checkbooks.

The second lesson is that Republicans may have to worry about the black vote because of evidence from Virginia that President Reagan's unpopularity among blacks can spur large turnouts even when Democratic candidates themselves cannot. Thus, in some situations at least, the Virginia result calls into question the dictum of Lyn Nofziger, the White House political aide, that "this president has coattails."

Few professionals other than Charles F. Manatt, the Democratic national chairman, said they discerned any real referendum on Mr. Reagan anywhere in the Nov. 3 voting.

Mr. Manatt contended that the results showed that the president's influence "has been seriously erod-

ed by the public's misgivings" about his economic program. But Richard Richards, Mr. Manatt's Republican counterpart, made the point that of the two Democratic gubernatorial candidates, Charles S. Robb won easily in Virginia though he did not attack Mr. Reagan's economic policies, while

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Rep. James J. Florio may have lost in New Jersey after making such attacks. An incomplete vote recount showed Rep. Florio still trailing Mr. Kean — by less than 2,000 votes — as of Monday.

Mr. Manatt said the results showed that when the Democrats put on a good campaign, such as Mr. Robb's in particular, they were not on the verge of extinction. "One year after what was termed a 'realigning' election," Mr. Manatt said, "the Democrats are back on their feet."

They are on their feet, especially in winning back the Virginia governorship they had not held in 12 years. But at the same time, the

Republicans narrowed the Democratic advantage in the New Jersey legislature. In Virginia, Republicans made modest gains in the House of Delegates, but in Kentucky they lost one seat in the House.

Neither election provided any clue to the politicians' big concern of 1980 — whether a political realignment is in process, with the Republicans becoming the dominant national party.

A CBS News poll in New Jersey suggested that the president's party, with Thomas H. Kean as its standard-bearer, did neither better nor worse among key population groups than it did with Mr. Reagan at the head of the ticket.

In general, Mr. Reagan won New Jersey with 52 percent and Mr. Kean had 50 percent, with most of those who voted for John B. Anderson for president in 1980 saying they voted Tuesday for Rep. Florio for governor.

Mr. Richards said that the Republicans succeeded in party development and that the \$1.06 million the Republican National Committee put into New Jersey

may have made the difference in that state.

But at the same time, party building for the Republicans did not bring them to a position to mount a significant challenge to any incumbent Democratic mayor of a major city in the nation.

The black vote is another important issue. Peter D. Hart, a leading Democratic pollster who worked for Mr. Robb, said he believed that the increased identification of Mr. Reagan with Marshall Coleman, the Republican candidate in Virginia, spurred black interest as the campaign closed.

Mr. Richards acknowledged the message in Virginia's black votes. "We've got to find out what we're doing wrong," he said. "They're distrustful of us and they shouldn't be. If we don't do better, we're going to lose time after time."

The money issue was also an unusual finding. Big spenders lost in most races.

### Losers Outspent Winners

In Virginia, spending for Mr. Coleman was reported at \$2.7 million, while spending for Mr. Robb was put at \$2.2 million. In House, Mayor Jim McCom spent \$1 million and finished third. Kathryn J. Whitmore spent \$200,000 and won.

On referenda, the losing sides on the nuclear power proposition in the state of Washington, the redistricting and workmen's compensation proposals in Ohio and the tuition tax credit plan in the District of Columbia all outspent the winning sides.

Eddie Mahe, a former executive director of the Republican National Committee, said the outcome of those contests showed that "there is a point beyond which money becomes marginal in its use."

Mr. Richards acknowledged that he did not mind getting that message, either — that, despite the Republican Party's edge in fundraising, it had to pay attention to other political techniques, too.

Mr. Richards insisted that the elections were not judgments on the president. That was the word from the White House, too, even though the New Jersey and Virginia campaigns had been monitored closely there.

But, as Patrick H. Caddell, another Democratic pollster, observed, "Reagan went so far out on these elections that they had to know you don't do that without some political risks."

## Reading Skills Study Finds Decline In Ability of U.S. Pupils to Reason

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A federally financed study has concluded that while American schoolchildren are learning to read a wide range of materials, the vast majority do not develop adequate thinking skills or the ability to interpret what they read beyond a superficial level.

In a report released on Wednesday, the National Assessment of Educational Progress found that more than 100,000 students tested last year demonstrated "very few skills for examining the nature of the ideas that they take away from their reading."

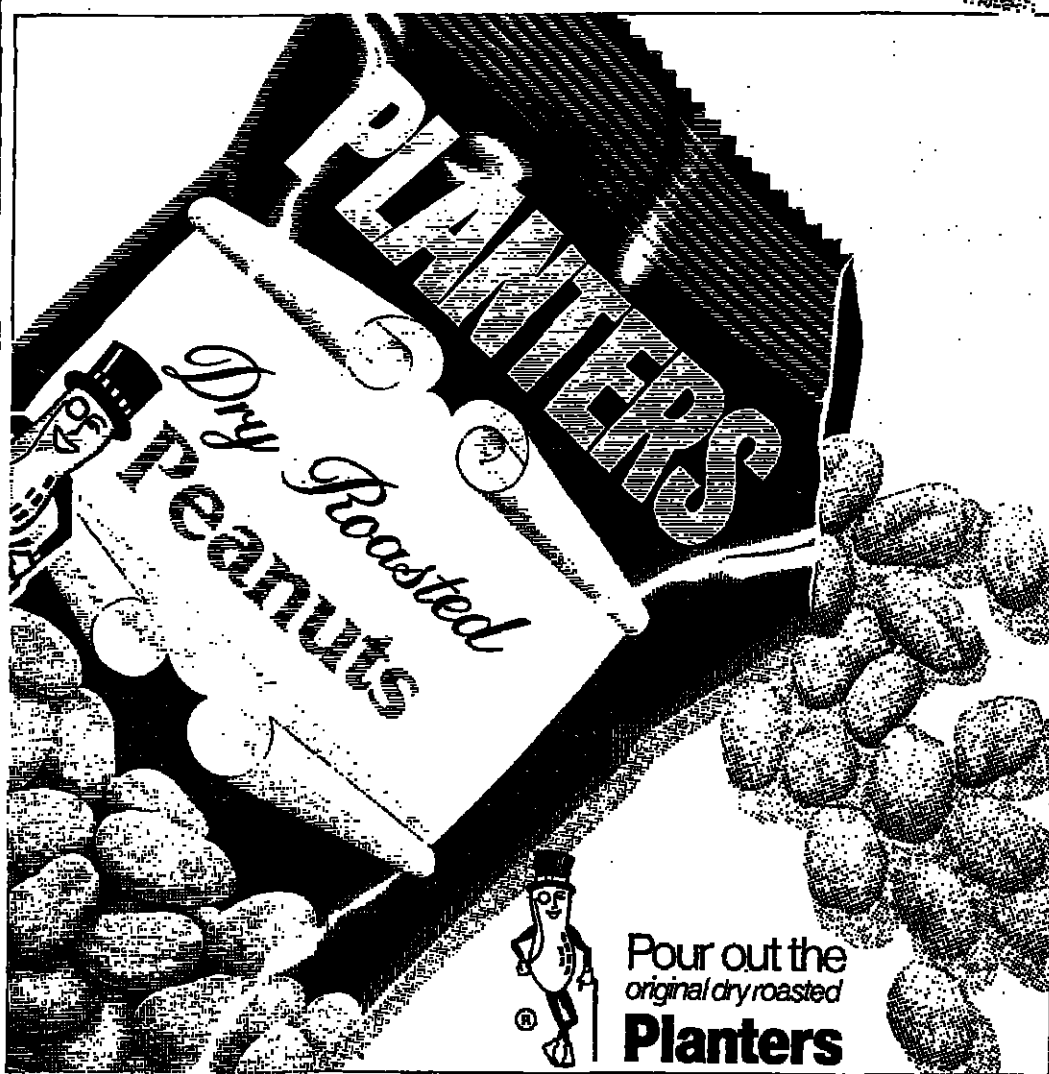
Moreover, students today are less skillful than their counterparts of a decade ago in analyzing literary selections and less knowledgeable about such literary classics as "Tom Sawyer" and the story of Robin Hood.

The National Assessment urged schools around the country to put more emphasis on writing, structured discussions and "problem solving" exercises in order to prepare students to function in a society in which the management of information has become "the fastest growing sector of the economy."

"In a world overloaded with information, both a business and a personal advantage will go to those individuals who can sort the wheat from the chaff, the important information from the trivial," it declared. "A society in which habits of disciplined reading, analysis, interpretation and discourse are not sufficiently cultivated has much to fear."

The National Assessment, which is financed by the Department of Education and administered by the Education Commission of the States in Denver, is the federal government's program for monitoring school performance. It issues periodic reports based on the testing of 9-, 13- and 17-year-olds in reading, mathematics and other basic subjects.

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# Drought Adds to Political Tension in Morocco

## Crop Disaster Follows Period of Rioting and Crackdowns

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

CASABLANCA, Morocco — King Hassan II, spiritual and temporal ruler of Morocco, directed an extraordinary appeal to his countrymen last month on the Islamic Feast of the Slaughter. His royal message: spare the sheep. The monarch's call, the first of its kind in memory here, flew in the face of a centuries-old Muslim tradition prescribing slaughter of a lamb to mark the celebration, Eid al-Adha. It dramatized for Morocco's deeply Islamic population the damage done to their country by a drought described by outside experts as the most devastating on record.

Because the rains failed, Morocco lost half its major grain crop this year, and overall agricultural production dropped by more than a quarter. The warm sun and clear blue skies have lasted well beyond schedule again this fall, delighting tourists but threatening farmers with the second disastrous crop failure in a row.

As a result, the sheep herds that provide most of the country's meat often have had nothing to graze on but dust. As farmers have sought to unload animals they could not nourish, slaughtering has proceeded ahead of normal rates, compromising production for coming years and prompting the king to launch his unusual appeal.

### Tensions Increased

The financial and human strain has added tension to an already unsettled political situation that led thousands of Casablanca residents into bloody riots last June 20-22 against food price increases.

A resulting crackdown with troops, armored cars and automatic weapons took 67 lives, according to the Interior Ministry; more than 600, according to a French lawyer sent to investigate by the International Civil Rights Federation, and about 250, according to several independent diplomatic estimates.

Whatever the toll, the riots left a bitter taste in the mouths of thousands of poor or unemployed families who came from the parched countryside to live in this port city's ramshackle slums. They also increased the bitterness between King Hassan and his main open political opposition, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (SUPF), and prompted sharp repressive measures from the king.

"What happened (June 20th) could happen again, and it could flare up in a spontaneous, uncontrolled way," warned a SUPF militant during a tour of Casablanca's poverty belt. "Instead of solving these problems they increased the repression. It's bound to explode."

### YMCA Fire Kills 1 in U.S.

RAHWAY, N.J. — A fire believed to have been accidentally started by a workman Wednesday killed a man and injured 12 persons at a YMCA in the heart of this city's business district, police said.



HIGH AND DRY AGAIN — An abandoned church at Guadalupe, Spain, rises from the floor of a reservoir as waters continue to recede during a drought in central and southern Spain. Reservoirs are down to about 10 percent of capacity.

# U.S. Plans for Haitians Stir Charges of Racism

By Jo Thomas  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — The Reagan administration's decision to send 2,500 Haitian and Cuban refugees to Fort Drum in upstate New York has brought charges of racism from the newly re-elected mayor of Miami, lawyers for the Haitians and local Haitian leaders, as well as from civil rights groups here and in New York.

"It's the closest thing we have in the United States to Siberia — except for the president's first choice, Glasgow, Montana," said Ira Kurzman, a lawyer representing the Haitian Refugee Center Inc. of Miami and the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which has been litigating Haitian refugee cases since 1973.

About 1,200 Haitians being held at a detention camp near Miami are to be transferred to Fort Drum. They will be joined by 1,300 other illegal Haitian immigrants now housed at 14 other refugee centers around the country, and by 400 Cuban refugees still being held at Fort Chafee, Ark. The transfer is scheduled to begin in about two weeks.

Fort Drum, a 107,265-acre (40,290-hectare) Army base with World War II barracks, is 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of the Canadian border and eight miles north-east of Watertown, N.Y. Winter temperatures plunge to 30 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (34 degrees below zero Celsius), and annual snowfalls reach more than 12 feet (4 meters).

### 6-Month Search

The selection of Fort Drum, announced Tuesday by the White House, ended a six-month search by officials of the departments of Justice, Defense, and Health and Human Services for a temporary place to detain illegal aliens while a permanent facility was being built. A former Air Force base near Glasgow, Mont., was selected but then dropped because of its high cost.

Dorothy Samuels, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, said the group would call on federal and state officials "to reverse the decision to put Haitian and Cuban refugees in cold storage." She said "the Army itself describes Fort Drum as having cli-

matic conditions unsurpassed in the continental United States for cold weather training."

Mr. Kurzman accused the government of putting the refugees "in a completely alien environment, separate from lawyers, with the idea of getting them voluntarily to return to Haiti, circumventing the legal process."

"It's absolutely inhumane and borders on being criminal," said Dr. Bill Perry, president of the Miami branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"If we took the same measures against the Mexicans we take against the Haitians, it would be a major scandal and there would be an international incident," said Miami Mayor Maurice A. Ferré, who was re-elected last Tuesday. "It's obviously a racist approach."

### 'Concentration Camp Life'

"Mr. Reagan is talking about budget cuts, but he's wasting \$37 a day on each Haitian he's keeping in concentration camp life," said the Rev. Gerard Jean-Juste, executive director of the Haitian Refugee Center. "Mr. Reagan could

save a lot of taxpayers' money by releasing the Haitians to their relatives, to their friends, to their sponsors."

"While Mr. Reagan is getting rid of and trying to destroy the boat people population," Father Jean-Juste continued, "the United States is still welcoming close to 500 Indochinese every day, and will probably take 10,000 Poles before the end of the year. The matter is not that there is no room for refugees, but they don't want these boat people here."

"In Haiti, life is a problem. We could solve the problem by improving the situation at home," he said. "Right now 50 percent of all children die before reaching four years of age. Ninety percent of all people do not receive a regular supply of piped water. The illiteracy rate is 85 percent. Forty percent of the people have no lodging at all."

"There are 35 prisons for each high school in Haiti. For each teacher, there are 189 soldiers. We have a hellish situation in Haiti. How come Mr. Reagan wants to back up this government that has been there for 24 years and keeps getting worse?"

# Hong Kong Growing Uneasy About Refugees

By Peter Cordingley  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — There is a growing conviction here that the international community has begun to turn its back on Hong Kong's Vietnamese refugee problem and is prepared to let this tiny territory be burdened, perhaps forever, with thousands of Vietnamese that nobody else wants.

In comparison with 1979, when there were 70,000 refugees here, today's numbers are insignificant. But of the 13,000 still in Hong Kong camps, about 6,000 are "hard core" cases considered unlikely ever to be offered places overseas.

Some do not meet the criteria laid down by the United States and other resettlement countries, while others have damaged their chances of starting a new life elsewhere either by refusing last year to move to Batan Island in the Philippines, where a special camp has been set up for those waiting to go to the United States, or by failing to attend interviews here.

Soon it will be too late for these people. American relief officials say they have screened everybody here and know who they want. Britain has completed its quota. Canada has cut its quota by half and Australia is threatening to reduce the number it will take.

### Little to Be Done

John Heywood, Hong Kong's deputy secretary for security, said: "We are moving back toward the situation we had before the 1979 Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees. I don't doubt the resettlement countries have good reasons for cutting their quotas, but the simple fact of the matter is that Hong Kong is being left with a problem that nobody seems to want to share."

Mr. Heywood insists that the Hong Kong government will not allow the unwanted 6,000 to stay, but he acknowledges there is little it can do alone.

"This issue must be put back in the international forum," he said. "Countries must recognize that Hong Kong is being made to pay for its humanitarian treatment of the refugees."

If the hard core cannot be resettled, Hong Kong would like an international agreement that they be repatriated to Vietnam. Mr. Heywood said: "It could not be done unilaterally, of course, but it could be arranged if there were a concerted effort by the world community to find a solution to our problem."

### 7 in U.S. Family Suffocated

BATON ROUGE, La. — A man, his wife and five of their six children were found dead here Wednesday, apparently suffocated by an improperly vented space heater, authorities said. The survivor, a 3-month-old girl, was hospitalized in critical condition.

In September, 3,500 arrived in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, more than in the same month last year.

### Many Expected

The presumption here is that next summer's southerly winds will bring thousands more to Hong Kong. But by then the government will probably have radically changed its policy.

While rejecting the possibility of

boat people being turned away, Mr. Heywood made it clear that the government was going to introduce tough new measures. "The time has come for us to decide whether we are going to continue to be the good guys," he said.

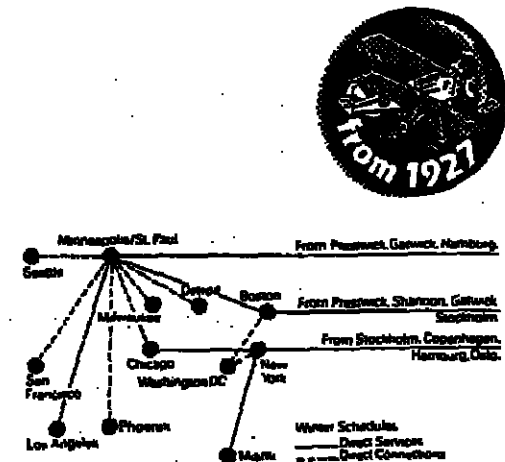
That probably means the refugees would no longer be put in open camps and allowed to go out to work while awaiting resettlement. The thinking of the Hong Kong government is that the use of

open camps has acted as a "pull factor" for many of the people who have fled here from Vietnam this year.

"Many of these so-called refugees are little more than economic adventurers looking for a better standard of living," Mr. Heywood said. "It's quite likely that few of them really expect to finish up in the United States, but for them being in Hong Kong is better than being in Vietnam."



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## Israeli Fever, Camp David Cure

President Reagan cannot understand why Israelis don't appreciate Saudi Arabia's "implicit" recognition of their right to exist, and why they resent his saying this implies a "willingness to negotiate." A senior Washington official told The Times' Bernard Gwertzman that he could not remember when the Israelis have been so excitable and so sensitive about everything; I can't rule out the possibility that they might do anything. "Might they really? And is their fever really so mystifying?"

The Israelis have witnessed the murder of the one Arab leader who accepted their existence with a peace process that provided for their security. They have seen the United States put a higher value on Saudi Arabia's good will than on Israel's peace of mind. They have heard two former American presidents vindicate the tactics of their implacable foes in the PLO. And they have watched Western Europe join the "rejectionist" Arabs who pronounce Camp David a failure.

Are they only hallucinating, then, when they see the whole world rushing to exchange their security for petrodollars? President Reagan keeps hunting for merit in the Saudi demand for a Palestinian state headquartered in Jerusalem, but not once in 10 months has he even implied what kind of deal he himself favors. And now he has allowed a jumble of American inferences about what the Saudis are implying call into question the historic treaties and processes of Camp David.

So Prime Minister Begin — whose desire to annex the West Bank would in fact be served by a diplomatic breakdown — threatens the world with three retaliations. One is to defer the scheduled final evacuation of Sinai in April. That is not a credible threat. Israel must cling to the Camp David terms, not just to preserve a valuable peace with Egypt but also to ward off more radical West Bank proposals and procedures.

A second threat is to resume bombing the

Syrian missiles and Palestinian bases in Lebanon, thus demonstrating contempt for America's faith that Saudi diplomacy will solve that problem. But the contempt would be angrily repaid in, say, reduced American aid, and isolate Israel yet more.

The third threat is the most potent: declare an emergency and, in a burst of panicky jingoism, form a national coalition government. Such a coalition might not say no to everything, but it could not effectively say yes to anything more. Thus, for the price of a few ministerial jobs to Labor, Mr. Begin could complete the deal with Egypt — and then immobilize Israel's diplomacy for years to come.

What is the wise American approach now? Clearly, not to deride the Israelis' fever, but to treat it. That anxious nation deserves finally to know what further deals the Reagan administration aims to achieve and what concessions it will next seek from all sides. Above all, America should not be straying from its own Camp David medicine.

It is the Camp David treaties that commit Israel to something called "full autonomy" for Palestinians in the West Bank — and a five-year freeze on deciding its sovereignty. For all his obvious efforts to wriggle off, Mr. Begin is hooked on that line; and Israel's Labor Party positively favors it.

Only by protecting that commitment can Israel and the Palestinians be gradually brought into real negotiations. But that won't happen unless Mr. Reagan persuades the Arabs who want peace with Israel, or alliance with America, that it is the only opportunity to avoid a diplomatic dead end and more war.

Ask not why the Israelis are burned up. Wonder why Americans keep letting other nations muscle in on a strikingly encouraging operation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Poland, Hungary and the IMF

Poland and Hungary have now taken another long step into the world economy with their applications to join the International Monetary Fund. They are similar economies in very dissimilar situations, coming to the IMF for quite different reasons. Poland, deeply in debt, its production profoundly disrupted by more than a year of political turbulence, needs immediate help on a substantial scale. For the Poles, the IMF is the most promising prospect for the kind of immediate financial support that can keep commercial lines open to Western Europe through the winter.

For the Hungarians, the need is less urgent and the view is longer. Membership in the IMF will enhance the country's credit and assist its progress toward convertibility of its currency and the increased trade that will follow. Hungary has already gone a long way in opening its economy to the larger European trading system. Half of the country's trade is already with the West, and participation in the IMF implies a further shift in that direction.

These things are happening with at least the acquiescence of the Soviet Union, which has apparently decided that the way to restrain the Polish style of discontent is to per-

mit faster economic growth through wider commerce with the West. But selling to sophisticated markets like Western Europe requires the seller to meet the markets' standards of quality and style. It's very difficult for a tightly controlled economy to deal with an open market; trade means decentralization. It's been true since the time of the Phoenicians that the pattern of trade means more than money.

When the Soviet Union forced Czechoslovakia to drop out of the formulation of the Marshall Plan in 1947, it was a decisive and profoundly ominous signal of Soviet intentions for postwar Europe. It announced a determination to seal the Russians' clients off from the rest of the world. Just as that policy held immense historical significance, so the gradual relaxation — under way for many years and now accelerating — deserves equal attention. It is also, incidentally, another demonstration of the usefulness of the IMF, an institution that the Reagan administration often seems to regard with a degree of suspicion. Among its other contributions, the IMF helps many kinds of countries, under many kinds of economic regimes, gain access to the flows of world trade — and all that comes with it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Changing Partners in Chad

Chad, like many African colonies, became a country before it was really a nation. The 20 years since it gained independence from France have been years of strife between the Moslem nomads of the Saharan north and the Christian and animist tribes of the more arable south. So far, geography has not relieved the tensions; Chad is landlocked, poor and surrounded by wary neighbors. But it may be sitting atop a form of salvation — petroleum, uranium and gold.

Rebellion has been more or less continuous since 1966. French troops returned in 1968, trying to preserve stability and influence in "French" Africa. Libya began to get involved in 1971, hoping to exploit the unrest to gain control of a uranium-rich strip along its border. The French-backed government fell in 1975 and Libya's influence peaked last December, when Col. Qadhafi's troops and planes established President Goukouni Ouedde's control. Plans for a merger with Libya were announced, with no doubt as to which partner would dominate.

But that intervention shocked neighboring African states. France and the United States as well. The merger talk also stirred domestic opposition. France reinforced neighboring garrisons and Nigeria, denouncing the Libyans, led the Organization of African Unity to propose an African peacekeeping force in-

stead. President Goukouni, who in his rebel days hotly disputed Libya's territorial claim, again saw its aims diverging from his own.

And so there has been another turnabout in recent weeks. Mr. Goukouni appealed to the new French president to provide an alternative to dependence on the Libyans; Mr. Mitterrand was happy to oblige with aid and diplomatic support. Thus strengthened, the Chadian leader told Col. Qadhafi to withdraw his troops. Amid predictions of chaos, the troops are going.

The United States is now considering a request that it step into the breach with emergency food and logistic support. There is a useful lesson here for American policy makers who sometimes write off African countries too quickly.

President Goukouni, should he survive the latest transition, will be at least the fourth leader in northeast Africa to carry off such a change in partners. Presidents Sadat of Egypt, Nimeiri of Sudan and Siad Barre of Somalia all earlier freed themselves from once-convenient Soviet support.

An incipient African nationalism does exist and it can be a force that equals outside alignment. Chad may even now be something less than a cohesive nation, but it has the will to avoid again becoming another's colony.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Nov. 13: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1906: Cost of Living Rises

NEW YORK — The living expenses of the average American family are the highest in 20 years, according to Dun's Report. The realization of this fact is causing the large corporations in this state to advance voluntarily workmen's wages, and retailers continue to advance the prices of food and clothing, declaring they are only keeping pace with wholesale prices. Notwithstanding the consumption still runs ahead of the production and in all parts of the country there is a scarcity of labor. In London, Mr. B.S. Strauss suggests that owing to the dearth of money, which is hampering trade, banks should be compelled to publish a monthly balance sheet showing the weekly average of gold reserves.

### 1931: Manchurian Conflict

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "In the current Japanese conflict with China over Manchuria, Japan has technical right on her side; China has fundamental right. There is no dissimulating fact that China has sought to put Japan in a position where reconsideration of the territorial and industrial concessions that Japan obtained from her in 1895 would become an imperative subject of examination by the League of Nations, pointing to the need, in justice and equity, of a revision of the treaties between the occupants. This explains Japan's stubborn refusal to acquiesce in any step toward a settlement until China should have reaffirmed the validity of the treaties."



'How's This for Scaring the Russians?'

## A Silent Generation Wakes Up

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A generation of Americans has grown up now with the fact of nuclear weapons: thinking little about them, putting their potential horror out of mind. We have truly been a silent generation. The nuclear armory has swollen in numbers and sophistication and danger with hardly a murmur of American public protest.

The years of silence make that occurred on Veterans' Day 1981 extraordinary. On campuses across the United States people gathered to take part in a national teach-in on the threat of nuclear war. They heard what the weapons will do to civilization if they are ever used. They heard about the compulsions of the arms race. And in large numbers they said they were ready to join in efforts to reduce the nuclear threat.

That it happened in Boston was not surprising. But as someone said, this time it was not just preaching to the choir. There were meetings at the Universities of New Mexico, Alabama, Arkansas, Montana; at Notre Dame and Vanderbilt and Duke; altogether at 150 colleges and universities in 41 states.

### Scientists Surprised

The way the idea took hold amazed the group that started it, the Union of Concerned Scientists. As recently as Labor Day it knew of only two dozen universities planning to join in. Then, all over the country, local people organized meetings.

"Something is happening," said Marvin L. Goldberger, president of the California Institute of Technology, who is a physicist and a man of measured words. Yes, something is. But what? Or why is there a change in the long American public indifference to the nuclear arms race?

Sen. David Pryor, an Arkansas Democrat, spoke to the point on the Senate floor a week before the Veterans' Day teach-in. He asked whether the recent European demonstrations against nuclear weapons were made up of "peaceniks from 20 years ago" — and he answered no.

"I find today a genuine concern," Sen. Pryor said, "not only in Europe but throughout the United States, and among people in all walks of life, at all social and economic levels and of diverse political persuasion. People are petrified, to put it simply."

Sen. Pryor said he had a sense "that we are entering a period of sheer madness. It's a time when the Unthinkable is becoming Thinkable."

The rhetoric of the Reagan administration must have a good deal to do with Americans suddenly contemplating nuclear war as a possibility — and admitting their fear. Week after week there have been casual statements from Washington about

the use of nuclear weapons, scorn for arms agreements with the Soviet Union, pledges of vast sums for new weapons systems.

Last month President Reagan dismissed European and American expressions of concern about nuclear weapons as those of "increasingly vocal" groups carrying a message of "pacifism and neutrality." His top assistant, Edwin Meese 3d, said of the British and West German demonstrations: "We feel this will not impact on our policies."

I do not think that position is politically maintainable. The European crowds represent much more than "pacifism" — they signal, among other things, widespread discontent with U.S. policy. And what happened on Veterans' Day shows the beginning, at least, of an American opinion that cannot be ignored.

At the Harvard School of Public Health, where I listened, the audience heard the stark facts of death and destruction. The tiny primitive bomb used on Hiroshima killed 100,000 people. A one-megaton bomb, modest by today's standards, would destroy everything over an area of four miles, disrupt communications over a continent, have incalculable effects on weather for years.

"But nothing scholarly can be said," Prof. George Kistiakowsky, who was a science adviser to President Eisenhower, finally told the meeting.

### Not Hopeless

What can ordinary people do? The very feeling of hopelessness makes us tune out the issue of nuclear weapons. But Kistiakowsky and others who spoke said the situation was not hopeless and that ordinary citizens could make a difference.

"We have to awaken the people in Washington," he said — "the people who could understand but who are so preoccupied with day-to-day problems that they have no time for long-range thinking." As a first step he urged the public to concentrate on a comprehensive treaty prohibiting all nuclear weapons testing. That is crucial, he said, because without tests new weapons development would stop and "much of the fear is fear of the unknown: What does the other guy have up his sleeve?"

There was talk of what President Reagan could do — despite his administration's record so far. His friend Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada was quoted as saying that, as Richard Nixon went to China, so Ronald Reagan could negotiate real arms agreements with the Soviet Union. Sen. Pryor said the same thing: that Reagan has the necessary "credibility and the perception and the image of strength." Will he listen?

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## How Americans Judge Their Presidents

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — This is the year Jimmy Carter was supposed to have balanced the budget. Remember all that talk, back in 1976, about how he was determined to do it by 1981 — and then, in 1977, all the further talk about how it wasn't going to be possible and how the Carter administration was being pigheaded and deceptive in refusing to concede the point?

This nagging remembrance, set off by the fact that Reagan has now conceded that his dream of a balanced budget in 1984 is a general sentiment to the newspaper files. There, consulting the clips for a comparable period (October-November of 1977), I found that the dissolution of the Reagan administration — if that's what it is — is proceeding right on schedule.

Fall and winter of the first year see more than the temperature plunge: Hopes, intentions, confidence and popularity polls all take a turn for the worse. "The same people who talked last summer as if Jimmy Carter could walk on water," David Broder wrote in late October of 1977, "now are just as convinced he's drowning." Broder's call was for a little more reflectiveness, perspective, restraint. But the trend was not to be bucked. I was struck in going back over the gathering sense of doom in those days by how similar the Carter failings and failures were to those we are hearing about now.

### Indicators

The economic plan hadn't worked. The indicators were all pointing the wrong way. The budget wouldn't be balanced by 1981. The Europeans were registering disappointment, verging on alarm. Ditto the Israelis, though for different reasons. ("I do not want to see the United States ever try to buy peace by sacrificing Israel on the altar of American foreign policy," Senate Republican leader Howard Baker — this year's Israeli heavy — warned, observing as well that he had been "disturbed by recent press speculation about a confrontation between the administration and the American Jewish community.")

The overall job-rating surveys showed that people were losing confidence — and fast — in their president's ability to "handle" foreign policy. There had been, and was to be periodically throughout the four Carter years, the complaint that there really was no coherent foreign policy — and this, we all remember, was believed to be due in no small part to the uncontrollable competition and battling between Zbigniew Brzezinski in the White House and the secretary of state and others charged with formulating and conducting such a policy.

I don't mean to belittle the seriousness of the problems facing the Reagan administration now or to dismiss its failings, and I certainly don't want to deny it its distinction in certain of these fields — i.e., the Hagis-vs.-Everyone affair, which seems to me to have gone to the Brzezinski, Kissinger and Rosow years at least one and perhaps a hundred better. But it does seem worth pondering why two such different administrations led by two such different men in two such different directions should so quickly have fallen victim to the exact same complaints or the exact same weaknesses, depending on how you look at it.

I don't think it is a press story. Yes, we are trendy and fairly sheeplike in this imperfect business. But the failure seems to me a more generalized and widespread failure of analysis and interpretation, one shared by the public and the politicians, too. The failure lies in the way all of us try to measure and judge our government.

It is hardly surprising, of course, that some of the same difficult economic and foreign policy troubles return to confound and torment president after president. But we tend to take as the test of success or failure in meeting them inevitable, invariable, almost God-given things: the presence of bureaucratic conflict, the disorder of a large government, the refusal of an overoptimistic campaign pledge prediction to come true.

Shin-kicking among the national security types — the president's White House adviser, the secretary of state et al. — can be good, bad or indifferent in its effect on policy. The (predictable) collapse of a rosy prediction may tell you much or nothing about the condition of the economy and the efficacy of the steps being taken by those more less in charge of it. I'm not saying the news is better or worse than that portrayed in the editorial complaints, only that I suspect it is different and that we are frolicking around its edges.

Unfulfilled expectations, conflict and complaint — these are the three standards by which we most often judge how well a government is doing with its overseas and economic obligations. I think they often cause us to miss the point. But there is something else that flows from this preoccupation with certain kinds of unpleasantness and from our tendency to appraise a government in these rigid, familiar, by now ritualistic ways. It is that we seem to have no mechanism for taking account of actions and developments that don't fall within the bounds of the familiar critique.

### Irreversible

Just about every day in Ronald Reagan's Washington you can read about a program or policy dismantling that is of a near-revolutionary nature: radical, consequential, irreversible for much time to come. Whether it is in the pollution and environmental range of questions or concerns certain safeguards against official abuse of the public or the country's attitude toward the spread of nuclear weapons or the access of its citizens to information — steps of tremendous significance are being taken. These appear almost daily in the paper. They are duly signed about by the appropriate Democratic representative or mayor or senator. But they do not get anything like the attention they deserve because, increasingly, we have only one set of conventions for discussing our national political life and these things don't fit into it.

Some of them don't "go" together and they don't all add up to a handy liberal-vs.-conservative format, and they don't seem to do with bureaucratic hickering or failed promises. They are the promises, in fact, that this administration is keeping — and it is passing odd that neither the press nor the political opposition nor the public as a whole seems to know how or what to think about them.

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## Letters

### Holocausts

It is ironic that Stanley Karnow's article on "Genocide" should be next to James Reston's article on "Vulnerability" (Oct. 12). Karnow expresses grave concern over the Holocaust, which to him means only the extermination of 6 million Jews during World War II. Reston mentions the killing of 30 million Russians during the same war.

AL ALTMAN.

### Arab Boycott

Your article on the Arab boycott of Israel (Oct. 23), contained,

like most articles on this subject, a number of errors. Rather than list them all, I cite only the most egregious. The Arab states do not boycott "persons and companies doing business with Israel." This is far too sweeping a generalization. They boycott companies that have certain business relationships with Israel: companies that invest in Israel, promote the sale of Israeli products, invest in Israeli funds, etc. Hundreds of American firms have done business with the Arab states and with Israel for decades.

JAMES H. RAHIL.

Alexandria, Egypt.

## Fat and Healthy U.S. Science Belies the Gloom-Mongers

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — The mandarins of American science frequently portray their profession as a starveling, a victim of parsimony that is squandering an indispensable national asset. Yet in recent weeks, American scientists continued their domination of the most severely judged symbol of scientific prowess, the Nobel Prize.

Five were among eight researchers sharing the 1981 prizes in physics, chemistry and physiology or medicine. Every year since 1950, Americans have won prizes; in seven of the last 20 years, Americans were winners in all three categories.

The abundance of home-grown Nobel laureates refutes the contention that our science is riding high on refugee superstars, as it once did. The length of the winning streak, and the relative youth of many of the recent recipients, also takes care of the argument that the awards do not reflect present-day scientific strength. The Nobels demonstrate the reality of a national scientific enterprise that is extraordinary in its scope and quality.

Why, then, do the high councils of science regularly team with lugubrious reports and prophecies, as they did again recently in a crisis-mood meeting here at the White House last week? The National Academy of Sciences? Called in response to the administration's latest budget pruning the meeting was similar in mood to a

1968 conference, "The Crisis in American Science," sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences.

In the years between the two wakeful gatherings, various humors of science have persisted with the dog pronouncements. Three were an age, for example, Jerome Wiesner, then president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, performed the last rites over the science-and-government relationship, proclaiming that "it has begun to deteriorate and come apart."

Predictions of an end to our scientific supremacy have proliferated like laboratory mice.

Whatever the problems of American research, the passed-over fact is that, by the measure of what is going on in the rest of the scientific world, money is perhaps the least of them — a reality difficult to grasp because of the scientists' inessential public anguish over funds. According to George N. Carlson of the Treasury Department's Office of International Tax Affairs, "the United States spends more [on research and development] than any other country in the world, and more than France, West Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom combined."

True, we outspend them on military research of negligible commercial value, but we also outspend them on civilian research.

Since 1971, annual federal ap-

propriations for research and development have risen from \$14.9 billion to nearly \$40 billion, while industry's own spending has roughly matched that increase.

This growth kept ahead of inflation by a modest 2 percent; nonetheless, it kept ahead.

### 'Real' Growth

Academic laboratories fared relatively well in the inflation-ridden 1970s, with 1975-79 "real" growth amounting to 7 percent annually. In 1971, federal agencies awarded universities \$1.6 billion for science — the current figure is nearly \$5 billion, of which great chunks go to Nobel-winning institutions. For example, Stanford University, with 10 laureates on its faculty, ranked third in federal research funds for

academe last year, with \$93 million.

While the administration has mindlessly eviscerated the space sciences and vindictively cut the social sciences, its scientific illiteracy did not extend to the point of endangering the so-called hard sciences, for even the Reaganites realize that these are necessary for a high-technology nation. Colossal sums remain available for science, regardless of the clamor for more.

Rather than carrying on with crybaby tactics, the science establishment should cease stunning sensible calls for cost-saving cooperation with Europe and Japan. It should also recognize the truth of a seeming blasphemy uttered by its best friend in the administration, the president's science adviser,

George A. Keyworth, a late appointee to the White House staff. More doesn't mean better, he said at the academy meeting here, adding that the boom days of space-age spending led to a "continuing tolerance for mediocrity and less emphasis on excellence."

But scientific leaders are unharmed by the inequity, by the brilliant scientific performance. One gets the feeling that many scientific elders long for the old days of unrestrained growth when, borrowing from the whisky ad, researchers would wisecrack: "As long as you're up, get me a grant!"

The writer is editor and publisher of a newsletter, *Science & Government Report*.

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# Trying to Get Aesthetics Into Solar House Architecture

By Paul Goldberger  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There is a house pictured on the September cover of Solar Age magazine that mixes green and maroon shingles, vertical wood siding and windows of varying sizes into a shape that looks like a cross between a barn and a spaceship. The passive solar structure in Vermont was designed by the architect Ted Montgomery of Circus Studios, who refers to it as "solar funk."

Meanwhile, another publication, Better Homes and Gardens Building Ideas, has on its cover a photograph of a bland clapboard house at Long Island's Brookhaven National Laboratory. The architect Ralph Jones designed the experimental house, which resembles almost any suburban tract house, except for the greenhouse-like glass projection on its facade.

Though this house may well live up to the promises made for it in energy conservation, it does little to suggest that solar design has any potential to raise aesthetics above the level of the suburban box.

But these magazines in themselves are not the point. Rather, it is that architecture based on the requirements of solar energy, whether passive or active, is bringing us some very disappointing buildings.

Currently, it seems, most architect-designed solar houses fall into two

categories: They are flamboyant and sometimes a little ridiculous, like the house in Vermont (the facade of which its architect likes to compare to Darth Vader), or they are competent and dull, like the Brookhaven house. To be blunt about it, most solar houses are just plain ugly.

While it is not true that there is no such thing as a good solar house — that is, a house that uses solar energy and is also a creative work of architecture in its own right — there are very, very few of them.

For all the impact the solar energy movement has had on the public's mind, it seems still not to have settled into a comfortable relationship with the world of architecture. What is missing is some sort of coherent middle ground, where architecture responds to the needs of climate at no cost to the sophistication of its design.

"I'm an architect first and a solar engineer second," said Douglas Kelbaugh, a Princeton-based architect. His own house, completed in the early 1970s, is one of the East Coast's significant solar designs. But his philosophy is not echoed by many of his colleagues. We might go so far as to say that there is a real split between energy-oriented and design-oriented architects.

Are these things contradictory? It should not be so. Historically, most great architecture has been responsive to the needs of climate.

Modernism leaned toward the universal solution, and architecture is tending today toward more specific solutions — which should mean more respect for climate, for regional styles and for special materials. All are consistent with the notion of making use of limited energy resources.

Part of this split, this sense that aesthetics and energy are mutually exclusive, is culturally induced. This is a time in which a certain luxurious, even self-indulgent, aesthetic has taken over the advanced guard; the historical allusion and ornamentation of so-called "postmodern" architecture and the complex spatial manipulations of neo-Modernist villas do not speak of sparseness or limitation. They are the architecture of richness and plenty, not the architecture of conservation.

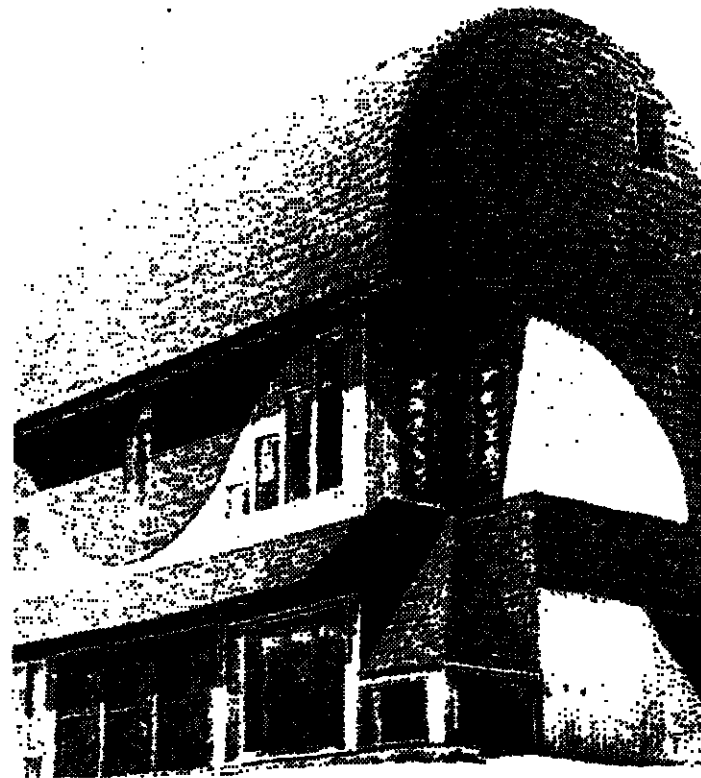
So aesthetic leadership has, in a sense, made a conscious decision to render energy concerns less than crucial — deliberately abandoning such concerns and leaving them largely to those architects for whom aesthetics have never really been paramount anyway. The result is that most solar architecture is designed either by architects who are mainly producers, churning out serviceable but unimaginative designs to fit the needs of commercial builders, or by those who have aspirations but, alas, relatively little skill in the matter of pure design.

### Simplicity Combined With Aesthetics

So far, the best solar architecture — or at least the highest average level — can be found in the Southwest, particularly in New Mexico and Arizona. This region has always had a distinctive architecture of its own in its exquisite, brooding buildings of adobe, which show great respect for the demands of climate.

Among the best recent examples is a sprawling house designed by Edward Mazria/Schiff & Associates in Albuquerque, N.M. The house is organized around an indoor pool, with sawtooth-shaped clerestory windows letting in light and providing a crisp form that stands up majestically against the mountains. The heat bill last year totaled a neat zero.

Aesthetically different, but equally encouraging, is the Broadhead house in La Honda, Calif., by Richard Fernau and Laura Hartman. Here passive solar heating had been integrated into what one might call a



Ted Montgomery's "solar funk."

farmhouse vernacular. A handsome and powerful fireplace and masonry core serve as the house's central symbolic and energy-producing element. But these fine houses are still a minority.

The issue is finally, one of integration, of learning how to balance different concerns and not seeing them as inherently contradictory. In Moore Grover Harper's best work — like Jefferson R. Riley's house in Guilford, Conn. — one senses that the architects were able to achieve such a balance between aesthetics and energy.

Perhaps Steven Robinson, a New York architect who has designed a number of houses that use solar energy, best sums up the goals of solar architecture: "What I look forward to is the day when 'solar architecture' doesn't exist. Solar concerns should be simply something you take into account as naturally as the parameters of the building site, the number of bedrooms, and so forth — not the whole point of the design, as it is for many architects, but not something anyone can afford to ignore, either."



Jefferson B. Riley's farmhouse look.

# Fats Goldberg and the Controlled Gluttony Diet

By Beth Ann Krier

LOS ANGELES — What is this? A diet book author who tells the truth about dieting? A guy who says, "I stink!"

A "thin evangelist" by the name of Fats Goldberg — who writes "The greatest foods in the world, the ones that are going to enrich your life, fall mainly into one or more of three magnificent categories: grease, dough and/or sugar."

As you might have figured, Goldberg's guide to weight loss, "Controlled Cheating" (Doubleday), is, in his words, "not a book written by a skinny lady who decided to become a nutritionist."

As you might never have deduced, Goldberg's scandalous and seductive eating program on which he consumes pastries, omelets, Hostess Twinkles and Hagen Dazs run raisin ice cream — works. At least on Goldberg. It took him from 325 pounds (on freight and cattle scales) to 150 and has kept him there for more than 20 years.

So now he wants to tell the world. Doubleday, the Book-of-the-Month Club and all the publishing houses bidding for the book's paperback rights apparently think that Goldberg will be successful. After all, if a woman can shoot to the top of the best-seller lists pushing a diet featuring entire days of nothing but pineapple (The Beverly Hills Diet), perhaps a man who advocates full days of pizza and malts can make it, too.

Also known as the Goldberg

Oasis Method of Weight Loss and Maintenance, Controlled Cheating is simple:

• Eat like a professional dieter (low-calorie, balanced foods eaten with knife and fork) for 14 days.

• Then cheat for one day, eating absolutely anything you want in any amount. "Bozo eating" or "ramming, jamming, stuffing, sliding and maneuvering all the delicious goodies you can get into your mouth at the same time" is permitted (but not advised) on Cheating Eating Day.

• Return to the "knife-and-fork prison" of traditional dieting for six days and cheat on the seventh day, repeating that weekly pattern until you are three-fourths of the way to goal weight.

• When you have dropped three-fourths of the weight, start feasting two days a week with several cheat days between them. Never change cheat days. In a section entitled "You Ain't Supposed to Mess With Your Controlled Cheatin' Day, No How," Goldberg explains why: "I know you because I'm just like you. When you start switching Controlled Cheating Days for every dog fight and worm wrestle, you're headed for big Trouble with a capital T. You'll not only cheat on that special Cheating Day, you'll cheat again on your regular Cheating Eating Day."

• When you have reached your goal weight, Cheating Eating Days occur every third day and are slightly more flexible. The time be-

tween cheating opportunities may be expanded but not condensed, and every six months the successful cheater wins an entire week's worth of binging.

But can you stay healthy eating like this?

Goldberg, who was born in Kansas City, Mo., but has spent much of his life in New York running Goldberg's Pizzerias, insists that he is testimony to both the efficacy and safety of his plan.

"When I was fat, the doctors said I'd be lucky to reach 30," he says. "I'm now 47 years old, in the best shape of my life, except for an occasional stretch mark, and I never get sick. Once in a while I do get a sore throat — but that's from keeping my head too long in ice-cream freezers."

"No one ever sat down and figured out how fat people eat. I had to think it through because I was going nowhere with every other diet plan. If I didn't, I knew in my soul that I would keep blowing up until I was the size of the Good-year Blimp and explode in a couple of years."

"I did take [health experts'] advice, but I switched it all around. I kept all the good stuff confined to one day a week for starters. Then I could be a free man in the morning when the diet began."

### Medical Assistance

Goldberg even convinced Dr. Robert Bernstein, the medical director of the weight control unit of St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in New York and a fan of Goldberg's pizza, to endorse his plan, saying that it is "consistent with the principles of good nutrition."

Now that Goldberg has sold his pizzerias (remaining as a Colonel Sanders-type figurehead) and gone to work as a "thin evangelist," setting up the first of his Controlled Cheating groups in Kansas City, he reports that physicians in his hometown now are encouraging their obese patients to join his groups.

"I'm becoming like a gurn," says Goldberg, promoting his book here over a plate of short ribs and hash browns at the Original Pantry restaurant in Los Angeles on a recent cheating day.

"This is my kinda joint," he says of the restaurant, taking time to kid the waiters about the "small" size of the food portions, which are actually huge and served in the straightforward, down-home style Goldberg relishes.

But he is quickly back on the subject of his new career preaching the joys of guilt-free cheating and how it is affecting him and his followers.

"It ticks me off," he smiles. "These [weight control] groups are getting insights in two weeks that it took me 20-years to get, but my diet is just common sense. I didn't find the archaeological discovery of the world. It's just a system where people can think they're getting something but they're really not."

Then, turning entirely serious for a moment, Goldberg adds, "I would like to do something spectacular in the diet industry because I see so much pain. I want to help because I see so many desperate people. I want to tell them the truth about weight and keeping it off, that going up and down is so stupid. You've got the pain of going up and the pain of going down."

### Joy of Cheating

And now, in Goldberg's program, the joy of cheating days, which he believes will eventually help you eat the way naturally thin people do.

"This diet is the way normal people eat," he says, finishing off his lunch with apple pie a la mode. "Normal people cheat and then they stop eating for a while."

Goldberg admits that he is not yet to the point where his cheating-dieting routines are so natural or so ingrained that he can forget about which days are which.

# Poussin Work Is Challenged

CLEVELAND — The Cleveland Museum of Art has denied a claim by the Louvre in Paris that a 17th-century painting by Nicolas Poussin in the museum was smuggled out of France and should be returned. The work is "La Madone à l'Escalier."

"It is our understanding from careful study and on legal advice from both this side and the other side of the water that the picture was legally exported and legally obtained," a Cleveland Museum official said.

Pierre Rosenberg, curator of paintings at the Louvre, was quoted in published reports as saying permission might be granted to export the painting after it is returned to France.

Rosenberg and the Louvre's chief curator, Michel Laclotte, signed a letter published this month in the Burlington magazine in London saying the painting was smuggled out of France.

The painting, dating from 1648, had been the property of Thérèse Bertin-Mourol. Curators at the Louvre have never seen it and are therefore unable to judge whether it is the original or a copy of an identical painting by Poussin that hangs in the National Gallery in Washington.

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Mobil Seeks FTC Accord on Marathon**  
*From Agency Dispatches*  
 WASHINGTON — Mobil is negotiating with the Federal Trade Commission an agreement that would leave Marathon Oil intact and separate if the commission disapproves Mobil's proposed merger with Marathon. FTC sources said Thursday.

Under such a "hold separate" accord, Mobil would take over Marathon before antitrust questions were resolved but keep it independent for 180 days while the FTC reserved the right to order Mobil to divest it. Marathon said it is convinced it will be destroyed if Mobil is allowed to acquire it by "hold separate" agreement.

Marathon is fighting Mobil's \$5.1 billion takeover bid. Investment bankers said Wednesday that they understood First Boston, financial adviser to Marathon, had been "calling everybody, all the industrial companies, even small companies," inviting them to rescue Marathon.

**EEC Commission Approves British Steel Aid**  
*Reuters*  
 BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission has approved the payment by the British government of £260 million in aid to British Steel, a Commission spokesman said Thursday.

The aid is the second part of a £730 million package for this year and 1982, the rest of which was approved by the commission earlier this year.

EEC steel users Thursday issued a statement protesting the Commission's support for a 12.5-percent steel price increase. The steel users said that the recommended price increase "took no account of the ability of steel users to absorb price rises."

Small and medium-scale engineering companies were likely to have the most difficulty in absorbing the planned increase of 100 Deutsche marks a metric ton from Jan. 1, the users said.

**VW Car Sales in Rest of Europe Up 17%**  
*Reuters*  
 BONN — Volkswagen has increased car sales in Western European countries other than West Germany by 17 percent in the first nine months of this year to 465,000, a company spokesman said Thursday.

He said that sales of Audi and VW models in the rest of Europe are expected to rise to more than 600,000 this year from 530,200 in 1980. Sales in Italy rose 55 percent in the first five months to more than 100,000, while French sales were 39 percent higher at almost 10,000. More exact figures were not available.

The spokesman also said that the Volkswagen supervisory board will discuss on Friday a capital increase for its Brazilian subsidiary and its business machines subsidiary, Triumph-Adler. The spokesman would neither confirm nor deny press reports from Brazil that Volkswagen do Brazil's capital will be raised by \$100 million.

**New Robot Works Straight From Drawings**  
*United Press International*  
 DETROIT — A new "welding robot" that will be able to work directly from engineering drawings without additional computer programming has made its debut at an automotive technology conference.

Officials of Automatik, producers of the machine, insisted Wednesday it is not intended to replace hourly workers on auto assembly lines. Automatik President Philippe Villers said the current generation of robots ties up a worker in programming who could be loading welding material onto the machine's workbench.

The new robot's memory bank is connected to the same computer used by engineers to draft new designs. Once an engineer completes a design, it can be automatically produced by the robot in seconds.

**U.S. Utility Stocks Gaining As Inflation, Rates Decline**

By George Anders  
*AP-Doc Jones*  
 NEW YORK — Electric utility stocks have become some of this year's star performers, and most explanations have traced their success to a belief that interest rates are in a lasting decline.

But "interest rates are irrelevant" to Ronald Altman, associate director of the investment policy committee at Cyrus J. Lawrence. He began recommending the group in June for a different set of reasons and believes that his indicators "if anything, have become more favorable since then."

The major institutional buyers appear to agree. According to A.G. Becker, institutions now own 12.88 percent of electric utility shares, up noticeably from estimates of 10 percent in June. Such stocks as Con Edison, Wisconsin Electric Power and Southern California Edison all have touched yearly highs this week.

This summer, "electric utility stocks beat ... the [congressional] bond market. They were the best play around," Mr. Altman said. The reason: Even as rising interest rates were translating into falling bond prices, inflation was moderating. Because utilities have trouble passing along rising costs, Mr. Altman said the inflation outlook is more significant to the stocks than are interest rates.

"Construction costs seem to be rising 6 percent this year," he said. "The companies budgeted 8 percent to 12 percent. For 1981, they're right on target with the capital investment forecast, for the first time in many years. They've finally factored in enough inflation" to avoid overruns.

**Dividend Growth**  
 Several other factors make the utility stocks more than good buys as inflation falls, Mr. Altman said. He sees prospects for significant dividend growth as companies increasingly rely on internal financing and cut back on frequent stock offerings, which dilute their shares.

Also important, Mr. Altman said, is the slowdown in capital spending as U.S. power demand moderates. He said this means that utilities need to construct fewer plants. Mr. Altman said capital spending could decline over the next few years; as of June, he was looking for a 3 to 6 percent annual increase, still less than the inflation rate.

"We're beginning to see a willingness to cancel plants that have been started," he added. "It used to be that utilities would push on because they'd fear they couldn't recapture cancellation costs in their rate bases." But he noted that Boston Edison recently shelved a major construction project, and that a group of Ohio utilities have won early court challenges to their cancellation plans.

At the same time, rate increases have provided utilities with the added revenue they used to be able to get only through unit growth, he said. "A 15 percent return on equity is becoming common," he said. "And it may creep up to 16 percent if the current wave of rate decisions continues."

A few electric utilities, such as Virginia Electric, have been denied major increases in past weeks, but Mr. Altman attributed that to "a reaction to bad management" rather than a change in regulators' stance. In any case, he said, "an eventual pick up in industrial activity will bring unit volume gains" that will let utilities bring actual rates of return closer to their maximum allowed returns.

Finally, Mr. Altman said utilities will benefit from the new tax law. A provision letting shareholders reinvest some dividends tax-free is not that significant, he said. Instead, he said that the key provisions were those that let companies sell depreciation allowances and investment tax credits they cannot use.

"Illinois power is a perfect example," he said. "It's bringing on a nuclear facility in 1983 that will provide an enormous depreciation charge. Under the old system, it might have difficulty using it all."

**Du Pont Eurobond Has 14 1/2% Coupon**

*Reuters*  
 LONDON — The seven-year Eurobond for Du Pont has been increased to \$400 million from the original \$250 million and given a 14 1/2-percent coupon at par, lead manager Credit Suisse-First Boston said Thursday.

The coupon, at the lower end of the indicated 14 1/2 to 14 percent, gives the lowest yield for a dollar straight Eurobond since the summer, bond market sources said.

The lead manager said earlier that it has purchased the entire issue and that the bond is callable after four years at 100 1/2 percent and after five years at par.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, lead manager Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Venezuela's Eurobond for 100 million Deutsche mark over 10 years at 11 1/2 percent has been priced at par. The coupon is a record high for a borrower on the Deutsche mark Eurobond market and compares with 10 1/2 percent on a 100-million-DM bond for the EEC launched Tuesday through Deutsche Bank bond market sources said.

**French Plan to Nationalize Banks Leaves Bitter Feeling With Rothschild Patriarch**

By Jeffrey Ulbrich  
*The Associated Press*  
 PARIS — Baron Guy de Rothschild, head of the family that for almost two centuries has been the symbol of wealth in France, is a bitter man.

"This office in which I am receiving you is empty because I've already taken all my belongings out," the 72-year-old, soft-spoken retired chairman of the Banque Rothschild said in an interview at the bank's headquarters. "This has been my constant home in every respect for the last 50 years."

The baron, along with his cousins Elie and Alain, is leaving the banking business — the Banque Rothschild is one of 36 private banks being nationalized by the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand.

"The nationalization is expected to take effect within a few months, and the company's non-banking activities are being moved from the headquarters on Rue Laffitte, where it has been since 19th century, to another building in Paris."

"The government, even if they wanted to nationalize all banks, which I think is an extremely bad idea ... should have done things properly. That means carefully," said the Baron de Rothschild, who is still a member of the bank's board. "They are acting in haste as if they are being pursued by an enemy and they wanted to burn everything before the enemy caught up with them."

Although the cornerstone of the Rothschild empire has always been finance, the family's considerable holdings in hotels and other real estate, mining, petroleum exploration, mutual funds, vineyards and other areas will keep it a major financial force. Nevertheless, the future of the House of Rothschild is clouded.

"If something which would be respectable and valuable enough to be called 'the House of Rothschild' in France will survive or revive, I can't tell," the baron said.

It is not the first time the French Rothschilds, who descend from Meyer Rothschild, an early 19th-century German moneylender, have seen their domain eroded.

In 1936, the leftist Popular Front deprived the Rothschilds of their extensive railroad holdings. During World War II, the Vichy government of Marshal Philippe Petain confiscated the family's fortune and stripped the family's members of their citizenship after they fled the country.

After the war, the family rebuilt its prosperity in the banking world and expanded into other fields.

"The French Rothschilds committed the error of believing they could evolve and develop with their times and in their country," Baron de Rothschild told the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*. "Of the House of Rothschild, there will remain only a few morsels, perhaps nothing. Jews under Petain, pariahs under Mitterrand, for me that is enough."

But in an interview afterwards, he said the family is considering the possibility of buying some of the non-banking subsidiaries of Banque Rothschild back from the government.

He said French banks that had been previously nationalized operated in a competitive industry, keeping the outlook of private banking.

"Once the industry has been nationalized and taken out of the competitive area, a lot of things will change. The whole approach to granting credit and to the risks of losses, the value of debtors, will change, because



Guy de Rothschild

even if bad credits are granted, who cares, the government is behind it.

The government says it is nationalizing the banks to direct credit and investment into areas it deems to be most in the public interest, and not necessarily most profitable. It says this will increase production and create jobs.

Can the nationalization program succeed?

"I am a good citizen and a patriotic Frenchman, so I hope it will," the baron said. "I would like to be convinced."

**Prime Rate Cut to 16 1/2; NYSE Prices Advance**

*From Agency Dispatches*  
 NEW YORK — A drop in the prime rate by several major U.S. banks propelled prices on the New York Stock Exchange into a broad advance Thursday although concerns about the economic outlook tempered the rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained as much as 7 1/2 points during the day but then eased in late trading to close up 3.42 at 860.54. Advances led declines by about 2 to 1, and volume swelled to 55.72 million shares from the 41.92 million traded Wednesday.

Analysts said the increased turnover and a large number of block trades signaled a return to action by many large institutions who were afraid of missing out on a major rally. But they added that as a result of concerns about the economy, the market seems to be resisting upward movement much beyond the 860 level of the Dow average.

Chase Manhattan, First National of Chicago and Continental Illinois sparked considerable buying when they lowered their prime lending rate to a 12-month low of 16 1/2 percent from the prevailing 17 percent.

Experts said the reduction, which put the prime at its lowest level since November, 1980, was produced by easier Federal Reserve policy, lower money costs, reduced loan demand and the nation's widening recession.

Chase Manhattan also cut its broker loan rate to 14 1/2 percent from 15 1/2 percent, and Continental cut its broker loan rate to 15 percent from 15 1/2 percent.

Recent efforts by the New York

**Japanese Trade Registers Surplus Of \$2.16 Billion**

*From Agency Dispatches*  
 TOKYO — Japan registered a \$2.16-billion trade surplus in October, a sharp turnaround from the \$315-million deficit a year ago, the Finance Ministry said Thursday in releasing the preliminary figures.

The October surplus narrowed from September's \$2.33-billion surplus and raised the total surplus thus far in 1981 to \$12.06-billion, a sharp change from a \$12.06-billion shortfall in the year ago period.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States last month slipped to \$1.54 billion from a record \$1.76-billion surplus in September, bringing the total surplus between January and October to \$10.74 billion, double that of a year ago.

The trade surplus with the European Economic Community eased to \$912 million from \$971 million in September, bringing the total 1981 surplus to \$8.86 billion.

Exports in October grew 13.5 percent from a year ago to almost \$13.498 billion, due in large part to brisk shipments of video tape recorders, ships and steel.

**Baldrige Delays Suits Against EEC on Steel**

*Reuters*  
 WASHINGTON — The United States will not file unfair competition suits against European steel makers until after discussions are held Friday with officials from the European Economic Community, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Thursday.

The statement contrasts with one made last week when Mr. Baldrige said the United States would file five suits this week. The secretary also warned that if U.S. steel companies file too many suits of their own, it could jeopardize the future of the trigger price mechanism, designed to prevent import of steel from being sold at unfair prices. U.S. Steel Corp. has said it will file nine suits Dec. 1.

**U.S. Faces Huge Loss From Tax Credit Sales**

By Thomas B. Edsall  
*Washington Post Service*  
 WASHINGTON — Revenue losses from the sale of corporate tax breaks may have exceeded already the entire revenue loss anticipated by the Treasury Department through the end of the 1982 fiscal year.

The extraordinary market in corporate tax breaks created by the 1981 tax bill appears to be exploding as companies face a Friday deadline to complete retroactive deals.

"The tax bill has virtually phased out the corporate tax in America," said Roger Altman of Lehman Bros., a former assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Investment bankers, who are playing key middlemen roles in the sale of corporate tax shelters, said that in the 90 days since the bill was signed into law on Aug. 13, the revenue loss from consummated deals approaches or even doubles the U.S. tax losses anticipated by the Treasury through next September, the end of the 1982 fiscal year.

Treasury officials contend that for the entire 1981 and 1982 fiscal years the cost of the controversial section of the tax bill will be \$3 billion. If the claims of Wall Street investment bankers are correct, this figure could reach or exceed \$6 billion.

For the 90-day period in which companies can sell tax breaks on investments made from Jan. 1 through Aug. 13, Mr. Altman's firm estimated that \$10 billion worth of equipment had been leased, "an unprecedented amount of private financing of any type" for such a short period.

**Higher Estimates**  
 The Lehman Bros. estimate, which translates into tax losses to the Treasury of about \$1.7 billion, on deals completed through Friday, however, is one of the lowest in the business.

Analysis at First Boston contended that tax sales producing federal revenue losses of \$3.6 billion to \$6.8 billion will be completed by Friday. Mary McCue of the firm said First Boston has completed transactions involving in excess of \$1 billion in equipment, which translated into tax losses of about \$170 million in the first year.

Peter K. Nevitt, president of BankAmerica, estimated the total volume of leases to be completed by Friday's deadline will be

**Honda, BL Announce Plans For Joint Production of Car**

*Reuters*  
 TOKYO — Honda Motors and British Leyland announced plans Thursday for the joint design and manufacture of a new fuel-efficient, medium-size passenger car.

A spokesman for Japan's fifth largest vehicle manufacturer said the agreement was first of its kind between Japanese and foreign car companies for joint development and manufacture of a car.

In a joint statement, the two companies said the car will be built in Japan and Britain. Launch date is set for 1985 with sales initially in Japan, Europe and North America, they said.

Honda President Kiyoshi Kawashima told a news conference that there would be distinctive and separate BL and Honda versions of the new car.

**Production Locations**  
 Honda will produce its model in Japan for sale in Japan through its own dealer network and also produce the BL model for sale here through the British firm's network, he said. The British state-owned automaker will manufacture its own model in Britain for sale there and on European markets, while North America will be supplied by both BL and Honda from Britain and Japan.

The agreement calls for joint designing, development, production and parts procurement with the two companies equally sharing development and other costs, the announcement said.

Honda officials said the two automakers, which concluded a technical tie-up agreement in December, 1979, will continue negotiations on joint development and output volume. "The tie-up agreement has been expanded but we have no plan for capital participation," Mr. Kawashima said.

The 1979 tie-up agreement led to production in Britain of the Triumph Acclaim, built by BL under license from Honda. Launched a month ago, the Triumph Acclaim is Britain's fifth best-selling car.

**U.S. Faces Huge Loss From Tax Credit Sales**

about \$20 billion, which in turn translates into tax losses of \$3 billion to \$3.4 billion.

These and other private estimates of the volume of the sale of tax credits and depreciation, if accurate, suggest that the Treasury Department's projection of the total cost through 1986 — \$29.1 billion — may prove far too small.

The leases completed through Friday were accomplished under adverse circumstances because the Treasury revised the regulations as recently as Tuesday. In addition, the legal complexities in working out procedures prevented many smaller companies from participating at the level they are expected to in coming months.

Most companies are not announcing their lease deals publicly. This week, however, International Business Machines said it completed deals with the CSX Corp. and B.F. Goodrich. Earlier, IBM agreed to buy all of Ford's 1981 tax breaks for somewhere between \$100 million and \$200 million.

Similarly, Ideal Basic Industries received \$77 million for its tax breaks from a company it declined to identify.

The 1981 tax bill in effect created a massive market in corporate tax breaks by allowing companies with little or no profit to sell unused tax credits and depreciation to profitable companies that can take advantage of them. The legislation accomplished this by broadening the definition of leasing to include what amount to paper transactions involving the sale of tax shelters.



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*Jack Nicklaus*



Handwritten signature or mark in a box.

AMC Asks Workers to Cut Wages, Benefits

By John Holusha

DETROIT — American Motors has asked its employees to forgo future salary and benefit increases amounting to about 10 percent of their current compensation to help the company through its financial difficulties.

Officials of the United Automobile Workers union said the proposal would receive "careful consideration," making it the first time the union has agreed to consider reopening contracts with the auto companies since it gave up more than \$1 billion in wage and benefit increases last year at Chrysler.

Executives of General Motors and Ford have been stalling to reopen their UAW contracts to reduce labor costs, but the union has refused. AMC is the fourth largest U.S. automobile company.

A UAW spokesman said local officials would meet in early December to decide whether to begin negotiations based on the American Motors proposal. The company presented its plan to union leaders Tuesday and disclosed its outlines publicly Wednesday.

The American Motors proposal, which will have to be voted on by union members, would supply about \$150 million over 22 months to AMC, which reported an \$89.4 million loss for 1981's first nine months.

AMC described the proposal as an "Employee Investment Plan," under which the deferred wages would be treated as a savings account bearing 10 percent interest. The company said repayment terms were to be negotiated, but union sources said payback was guaranteed starting in 1984.

Ray Majerus, secretary-treasurer of the UAW and head of its American Motors department, said union officials had been talking for some time with AMC executives about the company's financial difficulties. "They came to us and said, 'Hey, fellas, things are getting worse,'" Mr. Majerus said. "They asked to meet with our local unions and we agreed."

'A Step Beyond'

Asked if appearing willing to reopen its contract with American Motors might bring similar requests from other automobile companies, Mr. Majerus said: "They're all on our doorstep now. We've rejected them out of hand until now. But this proposal goes a step beyond what has been suggested, which is why we are seriously considering it." Spokesmen for the other automakers declined to comment on the American Motors development.

According to union sources, AMC is seeking a freeze in contractual wage increases and cost-of-living adjustments as well as a reduction in the number of paid days off. Insurance payments and other fringe benefits would not be affected, the sources said.

Looming behind the proposal is the threat that production would be moved overseas unless the company gets cost relief. Union sources said, unlike other automakers, AMC has not been bandying about threats of such "outsourcing."

But because 46 percent of the company's stock is controlled by Renault of France and the two companies are preparing to introduce a Renault-designed car, some union officials are convinced that moving production overseas might be easier for AMC than the others.

Emigrés Are Prospering In Private Polish Businesses

By Dan Fisher

WARSAW — Poland is "a capitalist paradise," said businessman Les Moritz, of Warsaw and Bloomfield Hills, Mich. "You don't have competition."

"You don't need salesmen," added businessman Stefan Lewandowski, of Warsaw and Stockholm, enthusiastically. "You just send one of your employees over for a half-hour conversation with the one buyer in Poland."

Mr. Moritz and Mr. Lewandowski are among a rapidly growing number of Polish emigrés who have not only accepted a government invitation to set up private businesses here, but who have become active promoters of the idea.

The government passed legislation permitting these privately owned companies to operate in Socialist Poland in mid-1976. About 100 have been formed so far — the number doubling each of the last two years.

Collectively, the companies employ some 1,600 Polish workers and are expected to do \$90 million worth of business this year.

This summer, they took over the Polish-Polonian Chamber of Industry and Commerce — Inter-Polcom, as it is known. Polonia is the term for the estimated 10 million to 15 million people of Polish origin now living outside the country. Once sponsored in part by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade, Inter-Polcom is now run exclusively by the 100 mostly nonresident entrepreneurs as a trade association.

"Our job is to battle the government," Mr. Lewandowski said matter-of-factly.

"Poland invites investors, but it's not like it's done in the West, with tax breaks, meeting you with promotional brochures and all that," Mr. Moritz added. Here, there still is not only a lot of bureaucracy but also laws that have not changed since Socialist Poland first emerged from World War II.

The experience of Mr. Moritz is an example. The 40-year-old owner of a Detroit export-import business, he was raised in Poland but

left in 1966. He still calls fashionable Bloomfield Hills "home." But he keeps an apartment and wardrobe here, and travels to Poland eight to 12 times a year to oversee the \$300,000-a-year construction business that he started here two years ago with a \$100,000 investment.

His fledgling construction company with its 20 employees hauls gravel and operates earth-moving equipment. Soon, he hopes to branch out into international trucking. "The demand for services is tremendous," he said. "We can offer powerful U.S. trucks and

trailers with high capacity" — something otherwise not available in Poland.

But export is the magic word for these private companies, because export is the key to taking profits out of Poland.

Poland's currency, the zloty, is not accepted in the West, and these private companies are permitted to exchange into Western currencies only an amount of zlotys equal to 9 percent of their annual investment. The rest of their zloty profits must remain in Poland. Mr. Lewandowski said he uses those to expand his business.

The private companies are allowed to take out of Poland 50 percent of their Western currency profits from exports. The remaining profits in hard currency must be exchanged for zlotys at the official — although artificially low — rate.

Mr. Lewandowski's company, Hasté, makes casual furniture. Born in Warsaw, the businessman married a Swedish woman in 1964 and moved to Stockholm, where he prospered as part-owner of two companies.

He said that he has invested \$1 million in his Polish company, em-

ploys 180 persons, and does about \$3 million worth of business a year. Of that, about \$750,000 is in exports.

"Instead of producing furniture at a very low profit in Sweden," Mr. Lewandowski said, "I do it in Poland at a higher profit."

Labor costs in Poland are low compared with Western Europe, so these companies can undercut the prices of the competition in their export business. And within Poland, the private companies are exempt from government price controls, so they can charge whatever the market will bear.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



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THE COLUMBIA GROUP

Chicago Traders Unhappy Over NYFE Link

By Winston Williams

CHICAGO — The plan to link the trading floors of the mighty Chicago Board of Trade and the founding New York Futures Exchange has stirred up a storm of protest among members of the Chicago exchange.

More than a quarter of the board's 2,025 members have petitioned the directors to reconsider the deal. But CBOE officials, confident that the agreement will stand, are pressing other futures exchanges about establishing similar ties.

The plan's extension of reciprocal trading privileges for all financial futures contracts is a point of contention.

"You have a NYFE seat selling for less than \$10,000 and one of our seats selling for \$130,000. How are you going to equate the two?" one CBOE financial instruments trader, who asked to remain unidentified, asked.

[A NYFE seat sold for \$6,500 Thursday, up \$500 from the previous sale, Reuters reported from New York.]

Other members cannot understand why the CBOE does not let the New York exchange withdraw away after 15 months of cutthroat competition between the two.

"The NYFE was certainly struggling," a CBOE financial instruments trader said. "I want to know where the benefits are for us. I think there should be more discussion."

"The members, many of whom said they were surprised by the secret negotiations that ended in last week's announcement, will get their chance for more discussion."

Meeting Called

In an effort to quell the rebellion and to blunt charges that the matter was handled autocratically, Leslie Rosenthal, the chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade, has called an extraordinary meeting of the entire membership.

British Say Recession Ended in 2d Quarter

LONDON — The recession in Britain appears to have ended in the second quarter of 1981, a central statistical office spokesman said Thursday.

British industrial output in September rose 0.4 percentage points after a 0.1 point fall in August, and it was 0.7 points higher in the third quarter, compared with the second quarter, provisional figures show. In the three months ending in September, manufacturing output was 1.6 percent higher than in the three months to June.

"I'm not that disturbed about it," Mr. Rosenthal said, speaking of the objections, "I think after it's explained it'll fly." He said that a lot of the dissension was coming from members who would like to meet him as chairman when the CBOE holds elections in January.

Another exchange official said that the link with the NYFE was a convenient political issue: "A lot of guys are having a bad year, and they need a scapegoat," he said.

"When you need a scapegoat around here the easiest person to blame is Rosenthal or Bob Wilmouth." He was referring to the CBOE's president, Robert Wilmouth.

Trading volume in futures, particularly grain, has been depressed this year, and commissions have been slim.

CBOE officials also said that they perceived a growing convergence of securities and the commodities markets, as shown by the recent merger agreement between Salomon Brothers, the nation's largest private investment bank, and Phibro, a large international commodity trading company.

Mr. Rosenthal said that the CBOE was talking to at least three of the nine other futures exchanges about arrangements similar to the one with the NYFE.

"We're going to have to have more cooperation in this industry," he said. "All this turf-fighting and this infighting is destructive."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia

National Bank of Australasia
Year Sept. 30 1981 1980
Revenue..... 1,230 946.5
Profits..... 107.3 75.8

Britain

Ultronam
7 months 1981 1980
Revenue..... 1,020 657.9
Profits..... 71.0 53.2
Per Share..... 0.525 0.504

Canada

Genstar
3rd Quar. 1981 1980
Revenue..... 264.0 449.2
Profits..... 15.29 43.26
Per Share..... 0.53 1.41

Weston (George)

3rd Quar. 1981 1980
Revenue..... 2,223 180
Profits..... 22.1 18.0
Per Share..... 1.09 1.36

Japan

Asahi Chemical Industry
1st Half 1981 1980
Revenue..... 294,123 301,450
Profits..... 3,528 7,938

Furukawa Electric

1st Half 1981 1980
Revenue..... 204,300 209,210
Profits..... 2,600 710.0

Nisshiki Steel

1st Half 1981 1980
Revenue..... 166,800 186,480
Profits..... 4,610 6,210

Suntomo Metal Industry

1st Half 1981 1980
Revenue..... 477,840 665,610
Profits..... 16,500 23,550

Taisei

1st Half 1981 1980
Revenue..... 240,500 333,300
Profits..... 5,380 3,570

Tetlin

1st Half 1981 1980
Revenue..... 237,670 238,420
Profits..... 2,140 3,520

United States

Ahmanson (H.F.)
3rd Quar. 1981 1980
Revenue..... 422.7 340.9
Profits..... 5.20 10.00
Per Share..... 0.22 0.44

Rockwell International

4th Quar. 1981 1980
Revenue..... 1,830 1,810
Profits..... 37.60 58.20
Per Share..... 0.78 0.77

Wootworth (F.W.)

3rd Quar. 1981 1980
Revenue..... 1,240 1,740
Profits..... 111 0.81
Per Share..... 0.11 0.01

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Nov. 11, 1981

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for Nov. 11, 1981. Includes columns for High, Low, Close, and Change. Lists various companies like AMCA, Adit, Amplex, etc.

Canadian Indexes

Nov. 13, 1981

Table of Canadian indexes: Montreal (3029), Toronto (1,942.9), and Toronto 300 Index (1,979.7).

Swiss Banks Said to Cut Rates for Time Deposits

ZURICH — Four major Swiss banks cut most time deposit rates by one-quarter percentage point, effective immediately, to reflect easier liquidity conditions, banking sources said Thursday. They said the banks are Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp., Credit Suisse and Swiss Volksbank.

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The First National Bank of Chicago

National Westminster Bank Limited

Co-Managed by:

Crocker National Bank

Société Générale (Bahrain Branch)

Provided by:

American Express International Banking Corporation

Arab Asian Bank e.c.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

The First National Bank of Chicago (Sharjah Branch)

National Westminster Bank Limited Bahrain Branch

The Royal Bank of Canada

Bank of Baroda

Offshore Banking Unit, Bahrain

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Bahrain OBU

The Gulf Bank K.S.C. Kuwait

Kredietbank N.V. Offshore Banking Unit, Bahrain

Trans-Arabian Investment Bank E.C. (TAIB)

Wardley Middle East Limited

Agent:



American Express International Banking Corporation

Co-Lead Managed by: Barclays Bank Group

Arab Latin American Bank ARLABANK - Bahrain

European Arab Bank (Middle East) E.C.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Barclays Bank International Limited Bahrain OBU

Arab Latin American Bank ARLABANK - Bahrain

European Arab Bank (Middle East) E.C.

Lloyds Bank International Limited Bahrain OBU

Crocker National Bank

Société Générale (Bahrain Branch)

Banque Nationale de Paris

Crédit Commercial de France (Bahrain Offshore Banking Unit)

The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises U.B.A.F. Bahrain



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 12, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of 12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 1980, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, including Chicago Futures, Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, and various agricultural products.

International Monetary Market

Table of International Monetary Market, listing exchange rates for various currencies.

New York Futures

Table of New York Futures, listing prices for various commodities.

Paris Commodity

Table of Paris Commodity, listing prices for various commodities.

London Commodity

Table of London Commodity, listing prices for various commodities.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets, listing prices for various European stocks.

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock market prices.

London

Table of London stock market prices.

Paris

Table of Paris stock market prices.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market, listing prices for various metals.

Cash Prices

Table of Cash Prices, listing prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes, listing various commodity index values.

Dividends

Table of Dividends, listing dividend payments for various companies.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Thursday's New Highs and Lows, listing stock price movements.

France, E. Germany To Increase Trade

PARIS — France and East Germany have agreed to increase trade fivefold by the end of 1982 and to develop political, economic and technological cooperation.

Vietnam Stops Paying Interest on Japan Loan

TOKYO — Vietnam, desperately short of foreign exchange, has stopped paying interest on a loan granted in 1978, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large classified advertisement section containing various services, travel agencies, and business listings.

Small advertisement for International Income Fund.

Small advertisement for a financial service.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 12

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Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for various currencies.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for different maturities.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter stocks and their prices.

Market Summary

Market Summary table showing NYSE Most Active and Dow Jones Averages.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages for various indices.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors stock ratings and prices.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index performance metrics.

Old-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Old-Lot Trading in N.Y. for various stocks.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Active stocks.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index performance.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table of Gold Options prices.

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

Information about Valeurs White Weld S.A. including address and contact details.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange data.

FUTURES DOW JONES

Table of Futures Dow Jones prices.

PERSON HOLDING & PERSON NY

Text regarding PERSON HOLDING & PERSON NY.

Notice of Mandatory Redemption

Notice of Mandatory Redemption for ORIENT LEASING (CARIBBEAN) N.V.

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Table of serial numbers of notes drawn for redemption.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Nov. 12, 1981

Table of Floating Rate Notes prices.

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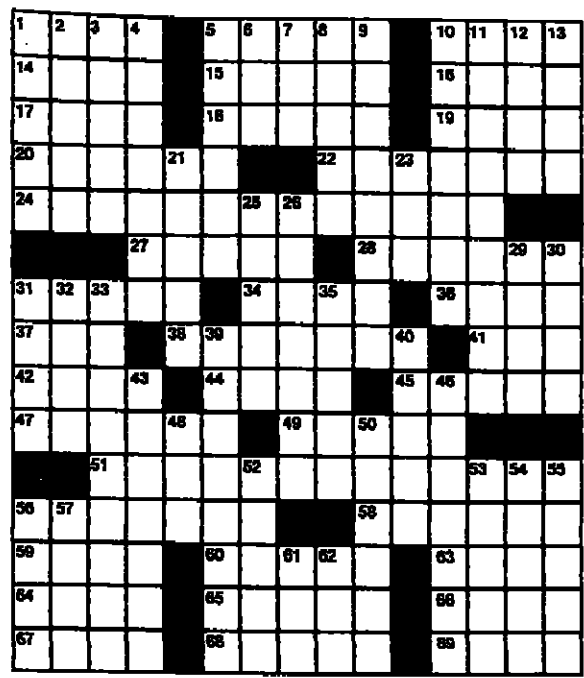
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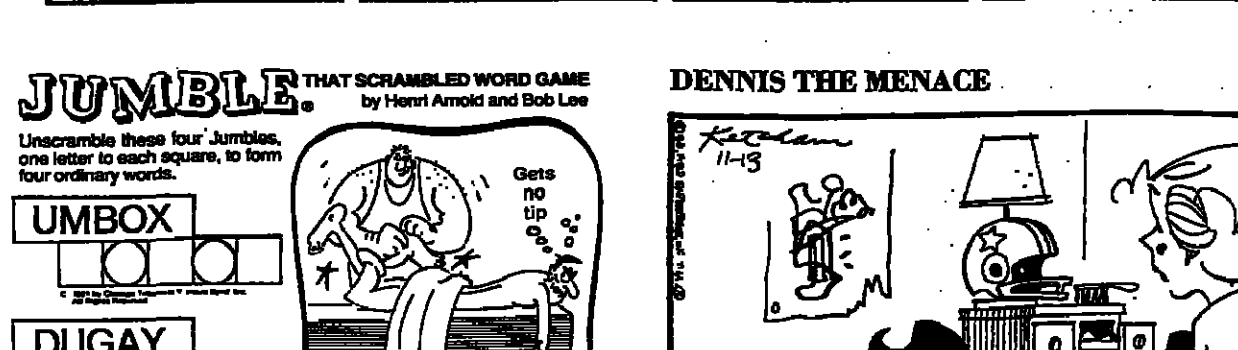
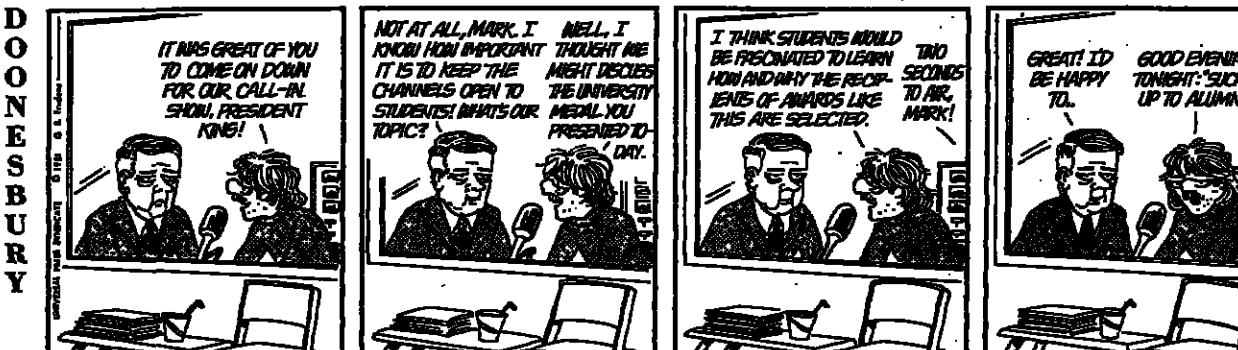
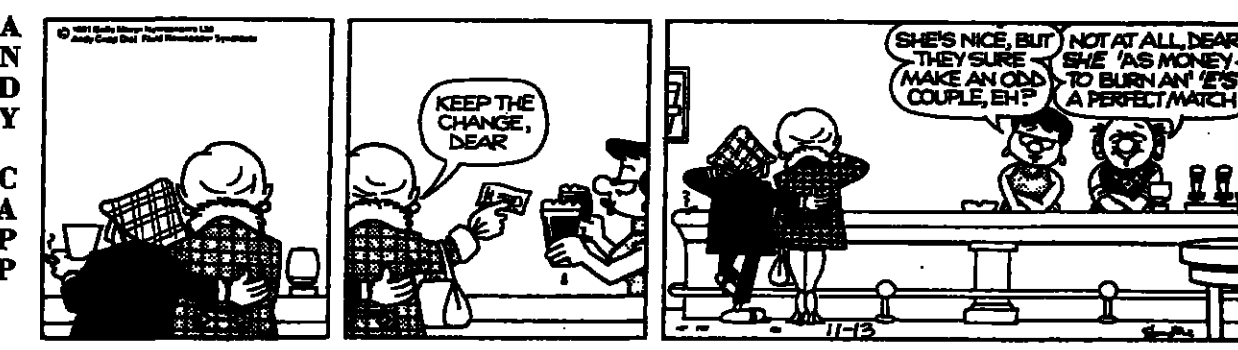
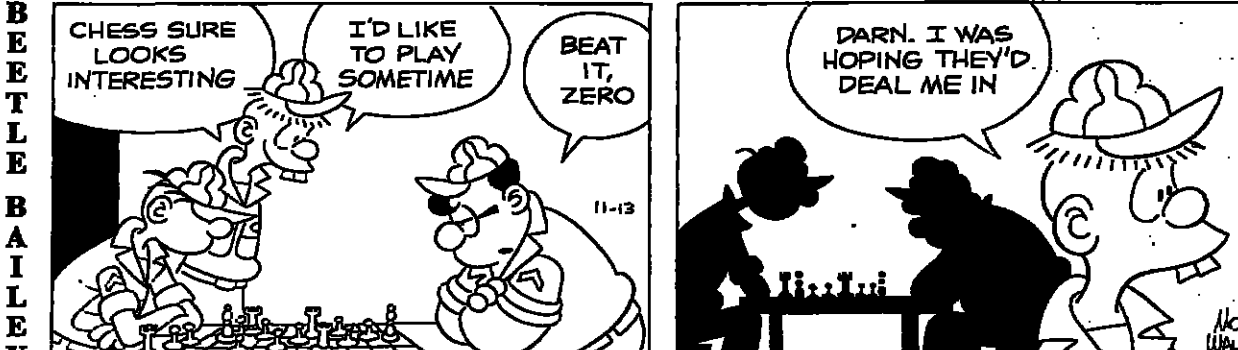
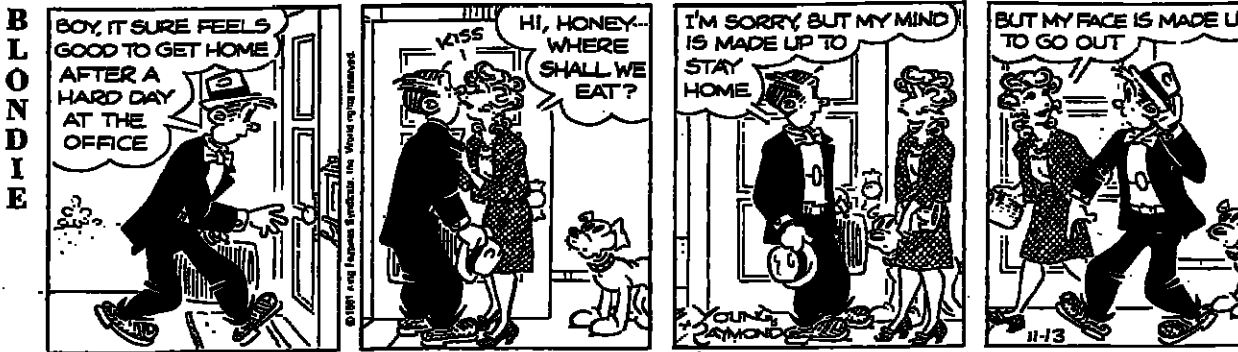
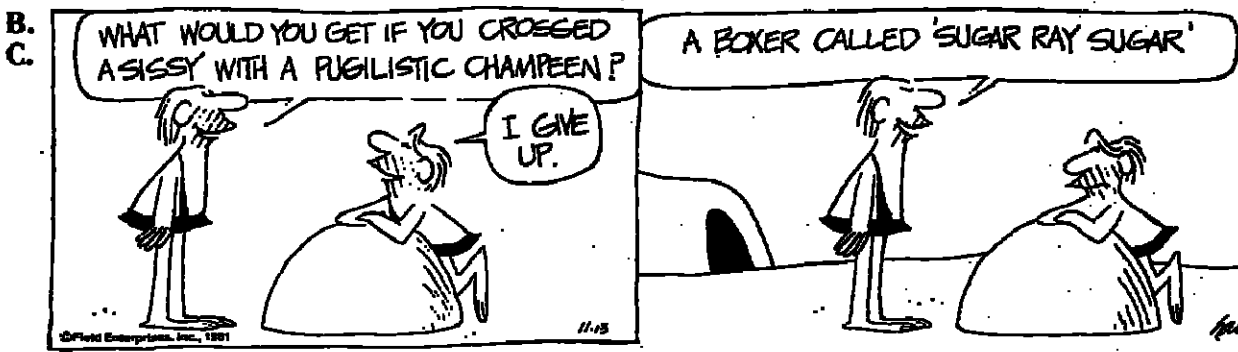
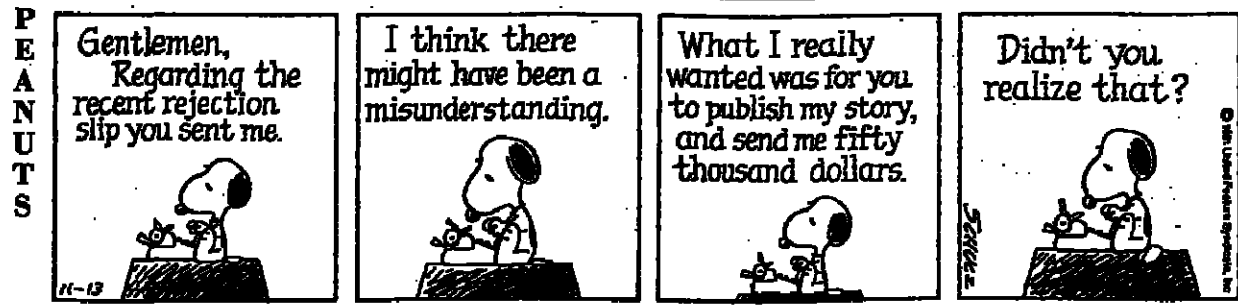
By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS
1 End of a Stein line
2 Aggrafe
18 Menton and Vichy
14 Indian music adopted by the Beatles
15 Corporal conduit
16 The Gatlin Brothers, e.g.
17 Mirtou breaker, perhaps
18 Falconer's riddle
19 Author Jaffe
20 Arabesque
22 Scales
24 Warning atop an escalator
27 Shrine Bowl teams
28 Object
31 "I met a man who there": Mearns
34 Dick or Schick
36 Relative of a lighter
37 One-act play by O'Neill
38 Prepared
39 Genders
41 Goggles target
42 Victimizes in a scam
44 Space
45 Approach to a law
47 Word with gate or inn

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including Albarve, Alstiers, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Boston, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Damascus, Dublin, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Las Palmas, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, Munich, Nairobi, Nassau, New Delhi, New York, Nice, Oslo, Paris, Peking, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Salisbury, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Tunis, Veracruz, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.



JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon of a masseur and a word search puzzle. Answer: GUMMY BALKY FACILE NICELY. Includes a note: 'There's a horse in the manager's office— "A NAG"'

BOOKS

NO PLACE OF GRACE

Antimodernism and the Transformation of American Culture 1880-1920

By Jackson Lears. 375 pp. \$18.90.

Pantheon, 201 East 50th St., New York 10022.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE was, at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, a statue of a medieval knight on horseback, made entirely of prunes. It was said the brochure, "exhibited in the California building, and metaphorically impressed the fact that the prunes of that state are being introduced victoriously into all lands."

Jackson Lears, assistant professor of history at the University of Missouri, has a lively sense of the ridiculous, but he isn't laughing at the knight of prunes. The United States in 1893 wanted to believe that we were worthy of a Crusade, that we were full of Gothic secrets, even though our business was the selling of prunes. Nevertheless, we felt bad. Why was that?

Lears, ingeniously, explains. We felt bad because our capitalism, which had been entrepreneurial, had become corporate. Our religion, which had been an ascetic Protestantism, had become a sleek scam. Our culture and politics, which had been an amalgam of the prophet and the bandit, had become a conspiracy of managers and bootstrappers. Our time was clocked, our labor would be quantified, our souls were "rationalized," and when we dreamed, it was of punch. A Rockefeller would marry a Girl Scout and spawn Krugerrands.

Welcome to the secular, consumptive state. On the one hand, a John Harvey Kellogg sold us Rice Krispies and wrote books deploring masturbation. On the other, a Frederick Winslow Taylor studied time and motion, and taught us to hurry up. "Progress" could be faster, if people were as efficient as machines. Fat would be fatter, if a lack of compassion were somehow redefined as heroic. Rich would be richer, if virtue were redefined as "making it," and everybody else ate either Rice Krispies or prunes.

Not surprisingly, the smug were attacked by the sensitive and the surly. "Neurosthenia," according to Lears, was one response to the "evasive banality" of the late 19th century. Other responses included self-help, communitarianism, Theosophy, the cult of the "sturdy sweet" child, the dying virgin, and the medieval soul. Martial arts and the Orient failed a comeback along with the novels of Sir Walter Scott, needlepoint, "pastoral haze," anti-Semitism and lynching. There were Christian youth groups, Hull House, dinner parties to discuss Dante, hours spent contemplating Bergson, days spent reading Ruskin, years spent listening to Wagner. Little Nell and Joan of Arc, ego-psychology

and Vedanta, Kipling and kakemono — these people were needy. What did we need? We needed spontaneity, autonomy, regeneration, romance, the fulfillment of self and the taking of risks, "intensity of feeling," a tragic sense of life, "oceanic" rapture. No wonder American audiences clapped themselves to death at productions of "Peter Pan" when they were asked, "Do you believe in fairies?" We wanted to save Tinker Bell.

What did we get? Nietzsche called it "weightless." T.S. Eliot said "Ash Wednesday." Lears submits the "commodified self." I am tired. Let them eat prunes.

According to "No Place of Grace," American dissent managed somehow — "superficially," "half-conscious," "unintentional," "covert," "evasive" and "Janus-faced" (there are so many faces of Janus, we must be trapped in a revolving door) — to accommodate and legitimize U.S. capitalist consumer culture. After gagging, we swallowed. What had been Protestant became "therapeutic," leading, I suppose, to a welfare state, a corporate liberalism with no more "moral content" than a knight full of prunes. William James and Jane Addams, Sturgis Bigelow and Ralph Adams Cram, G. Stanley Hall and Louise Imogen Guiney were appalled by an nonetheless abetted "the modern superego." The only hero left to us is Henry Adams, who ate his prunes and threw up.

Lears is not modest: "I do not think it is presumptuous to claim that this book has major theoretical significance for the study of cultural history." He wants to get together with Marx and Freud; he will season them with the inevitable Gramsci. He must have read Trilling, Ivan Illich, Herbert Marcuse, Leslie Fiedler, Norman O. Brown, a Mailer, a Ziff, a Skolnick, and a Kammen. He misses Whitehead. His Dewey is a cartoon. He would rather not think about the history of labor, or history, period. The search for a "sacred center" did not begin at the Chicago World's Fair; the Romantic movement had already been around for a couple of centuries. That the United States, feeling bad, neglected to go Fascist says something nice about America, for once. That we didn't go "socialist" says something about Lears' failure to define socialism: if he means the Soviet Union, I will eat prunes.

But he has made me angry because, knowing so much, he shuts up after 1920. Please, Sir, direct us to a copy of Grace. He can't, or won't, or is coy and "Janus-faced." Like Melville, he is acquainted with the confidence man. I wish he were a better writer. To say that "Many Americans, after prying their inherited creed loose from the rocky soil of evangelical orthodoxy, realized that their paths led not into the theological New Jerusalem, but rather into a wilderness of self-fulfillment well attuned to the consumer ethos of 20th-century capitalism" is to say something true and graceful.

Lears is to be congratulated for his splendid provocation; I regret his evasive "ambivalence." Janus-faced, I'll stick with our infant culture, entertain what Unanimo called "passionate doubt" and clap for Tinker Bell.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

CONTRACT bridge and yachting are linked in two rather unusual ways. First, the late Harold Vanderbilt contributed greatly to both activities. In bridge, he codified the game in its present form, invented the first bidding system (which was ahead of its time) and won the famous trophy that bears his name; in yachting, he codified the rules for sailing ships and led his crew to victory in the America's Cup.

The second link is that in both activities, as in perhaps no other recreation or sport, great wealth makes it somewhat easier to reach the top. Recently, this has become more evident in bridge with the advent of sponsors. The sponsor, who is often a multimillionaire, is an enthusiast who is prepared to subsidize the progress and help but impetuous experts willing to play under his leadership in regional, national and sometimes international team contests. Usually, the sponsor is a playing member of the team, but sometimes he is content to act as non-playing captain.

Among the non-playing captains perhaps the most famous is Ira Corn Jr. of Dallas, who has led his Aces team to a string of national and world titles. He once outbid a group of institutions to purchase an original copy of the Declaration of Independence. On this subject he has since written a book that has been widely praised. Another notable figure in this category is Charles Wcl of New York, the inventor of the Precision System and the non-playing captain of many highly successful U.S. European and Canadian teams. When he is not advising in Washington on the subject of ship building, he often devotes himself to new bridge ideas, the latest of which is an electronic playing table.

Foremost among the playing sponsors is Dr. George Rosenkrantz of Mexico City, a bridge player of the highest quality who has won many national and international titles. He is a multilingual traveler who may be seen in Switzerland with his family one week and sitting on the beach at Acapulco the following week working on a theoretical improvement for his next bridge book.

An equally interesting personality is Malcolm Brachman of Dallas, whose business interests include a bank and insurance company. A man of wide reading, especially in the field of history, he is active in some surprising directions.

BRIDGE SOLUTIONS: NORTH, WEST (D), EAST, SOUTH. Includes card layouts for various deals.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South. Pass 1 Pass 1 Pass Pass Pass.

On the diagramed deal, Mr. Brachman and his partner Mike Passell steered clear of a defensive trap that ensnared two of their opponents in the replay.

It might seem easy to defeat four spades, which was reached in both rooms, after West has begun by talking two heart winners. But in one room, West played a third heart and East ruffed low. No doubt he reasoned that his partner would not continue hearts unless South had a third heart. Since declarer could hardly need any discards, as it was South's turn to play, he happily overruled and cleared trumps in two rounds to make his contract.

In the replay, Mr. Passell as West did not put his partner to this test. At the third trick, he shifted shrewdly to a club. South won in dummy and played a heart winner, tempting Mr. Brachman to ruff low. But he was not tempted. He knew that his partner's failure to play a third heart indicated that South had no more cards in the suit.

One solution was to discard at this point. Mr. Brachman did equally well by ruffing high, and the defense retained their two sure trump tricks to beat the contract, gaining 10 international match points. He had to assume that his partner held the jack or ten of spades, for South had not ruffed ten, he would have no trouble holding his trump losers to one.



# Rushing Toward a Heisman

## USC's Marcus Allen 'Runs Crazy' — Just Ask Him

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — How do you tackle Marcus Allen?

"I would let him get beside me, then jump on him. You don't try to take him head-on because most times he'll run through you. I mean, he runs crazy. You take him on, most times, you don't get him."

The analyst was Marcus Allen, laughing as he talked about why people who he talked about stopping him when he comes dashing out of Southern California's backfield. This is not conceit, just a matter of fact. And the ability to slip-tackle, avoid tacklers and run through tacklers has made him the favorite for the Heisman Trophy in what started out to be the Year of Herschel Walker.

"What an unbelievable back," said the Notre Dame coach, Gerry Faust, after Allen gained 147 yards against his team Oct. 24. "We defended him well. We were there, waiting for him. I've never seen a back take that kind of punishment and still keep coming back."

As Faust speaks that day, Allen stands in front of his locker, in his visitors' dressing room, arms folded, and patiently discussed the game. When a microphone got too close for comfort, he didn't snap. "I talk better with room," he said softly. The microphone was backed away.

Room is not something Allen needs on the field. He is a quick back, but he also is a slacker, the kind who almost never goes down on the first hit. His teammates call him "Young Juice."

"We've had two kinds of backs here, the kind that pick their holes and the kind that attack," said the Trojans' coach, John Robinson.

"Last year, Marcus picked his holes more. Now, he attacks, he's become an attacking runner. And he's got that explosive ability."

Allen's statistics this year are astonishing. In nine games, he has rushed for more than 200 yards seven times. In the other two games, he gained 153 and 147 yards. He averages 217.5. He has rushed 1,968 yards, breaking Tony Dorsett's record of 1,948, with two games to go.

He will win the Heisman Trophy. For a USC tailback that is not unusual. But Marcus Allen is not your usual USC tailback.

He was recruited from Lincoln High School in San Diego as a defensive back. In high school, he played quarterback and defensive back. He was the player of the year in California and was heavily recruited. He narrowed his choices to USC and Oklahoma.

"I visited Oklahoma and really liked it," Allen said. "I guess, my dad being from Texas, I could fit in with that kind of atmosphere. I have some of it in my blood. But in the end, I could remember watching O.J. Simpson in '68 when he stood in front of his locker, in his visitors' dressing room, arms folded, and patiently discussed the game. When a microphone got too close for comfort, he didn't snap. "I talk better with room," he said softly. The microphone was backed away.

It was also a good experience for White, who ran behind Allen and the USC line to the Heisman Trophy. They finally the tailback.

He rushed for 1,563 yards in 1980 in 10 games, averaging 4.4 yards a carry. Still, some skeptics said Allen wasn't in the class of the tailbacks of the past, that his blockers got him his yards. Allen heard the critics, and he was determined to quiet them.

Throughout spring practice he worked with John Jackson, the running back coach, looking at films, working on improving his vision and balance.

"We try to get our backs to run with their eyes," Jackson said. "We tell them to see where their blockers are, to see the tacklers. Marcus had a tendency as a junior to try to run over people. This year, he's been avoiding them more, slipping more tackles. That's why he's better."

The pros think he is great. Bobby Beathard, the Redskins' general manager, watched Allen on film recently. "Just a great back," Beathard said. "Everything you would want. Speed, size, good hands. Definitely the kind who might be the No. 1 pick in the draft. He reminds me a lot of George Rogers — the South Carolina running back who is now a rookie with the New Orleans Saints."

Allen has glided through this Heisman campaign. "I've tried to keep the Heisman in the back of my mind and not think about it much," he said. "If you start thinking about it, it adds to the pressure and maybe you don't run as well or you start to make mistakes. The next thing you know, you don't have to worry about anything."

"I've been pumped a lot. But I enjoy most of it. I think some guys don't like this kind of thing, but I do."

"At the beginning of the year I sat down with Coach Jackson and we set up some goals for me. I keep them private, though."

Did he expect to reach those goals? "Yeah," he said. "I think I may make it."

Allen first met Simpson at a banquet shortly after signing with Southern Cal. The two became friends quickly and, today, Simpson is Allen's unofficial adviser.

Allen arrived at Southern Cal as a defensive back with a reputation as a vicious tackler. He lasted five days on defense.

"I looked at him for a couple of days and just said, 'He has to be around the football,'" Robinson said. "He didn't object when I suggested he move to tailback."

He played sparingly as a freshman, carrying the ball 31 times. With Charles White coming back for his senior season, Allen's sophomore year looked like another inactive one. Then Robinson came up with another suggestion: move to fullback.

"I said, 'Fine,'" Allen remembered. "I just wanted to play. I don't think I quite realized what I was getting into."

"I did a lot of blocking that season. Toward the end, I learned how to avoid the center of the line, where it all piles up. All I wanted to do was survive. But in the end, it was a good experience. I think."

Finally the Tailback

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Switzerland's goalie, Burgener, second from left, cleared a near-miss as Romanian and Swiss players converged on the goal in the first half of their scoreless World Cup match in Bern.

# Romania's Fate Uncertain in World Cup

United Press International  
BERN — Switzerland and Romania played to a 0-0 tie Wednesday in their last World Cup soccer qualifying match, leaving the Romanians' fate to be determined in next week's final Group Four match between England and Hungary in London.

Hungary, with 10 points, has already qualified for next year's finals in Spain. England, with seven points, needs at least a draw next week against the group leader to overtake Romania — with eight points — on goal difference and qualify for the other Group Four berth. If Hungary defeats England, Romania will advance.

Switzerland had to win Wednesday to maintain its qualifying chances. But before a home crowd of 16,000, it was unable to score against the tight defense of Romania.

Elsewhere, Austria, playing its final qualifying match, secured a 0-0 draw with Bulgaria in Sofia — virtually assuring the Austrians of a berth in the finals.

West Germany, with 12 points from its six straight victories, has already advanced from European Group One. Austria has 11 points from eight games, and it will secure the second qualifying berth from Group One unless Bulgaria defeats West Germany by more than five goals in Dusseldorf on Nov. 22.

The Bulgarians, knowing they had to defeat Austria to maintain a realistic chance of reaching the finals, tried to attack for 90 minutes. But they failed to overcome the well-organized Austrian defense. Austria played defensively throughout and hardly threatened the Bulgarian goal.

In Kuala Lumpur on Thursday, China rallied with four goals in the last 30 minutes to defeat Saudi Arabia, 4-2, in a qualifying match in the Asia-Oceania group.

In North American regional qualifying matches Wednesday, Cuba and El Salvador played to a 0-0 draw and Mexico tied Haiti, 1-1, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

In a friendly match in Buenos Aires, Czechoslovakia held the defending World Cup champion, Argentina, to a 1-1 draw.

Amos Alonzo Stagg's all-time record of 314 coaching victories. With two regular-season games left and a bowl invitation a certainty, the Crimson Tide, 7-1-1, needs two more victories to lift Bryant ahead of Stagg.

"He knows how to win," said Paterno. "If he breaks the record, it's got to be the single most noteworthy achievement in history for a coach. Nobody has ever done anything comparable."

An interesting sidelight to the game involves Alabama Coach Bear Bryant's quest to surpass

rated No. 1 at that time, a victory by Penn State could catapult it into the national title picture.

"Obviously, this game is very significant. It will be an important game for us to win, as it is for them," said Paterno. The idea of playing Alabama is an exciting challenge for us. Everybody is looking forward to it."

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# The Going Is Rough For an NBA Rookie

By Sam Goldaper  
New York Times Service

DALLAS — During a warmup drill before the New York Knicks and Dallas Mavericks met, Michael Ray Richardson walked across the court and introduced himself to Mark Aguirre, the rookie from DePaul. They clasped hands and spoke briefly.

Later Richardson, the Knicks' playmaker, was asked what Aguirre and he had talked about. "He told me it's rough," said Richardson, "rough being a rookie."

Aguirre is undergoing a transition from being the college player of the year during his sophomore season to being the first player selected in the National Basketball Association draft last June.

Some of the pressures Aguirre is experiencing have been compared by players and coaches as similar to those that Lew Alcindor of Milwaukee, now Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Los Angeles Lakers, underwent in 1969 after the Bucks had chosen him as the first player in the draft. At the time, the Bucks, an expansion team, had just completed their first season with the worst record in the league.

They won the coin toss to select first in the draft. The same thing happened to the Mavericks, an expansion team, last season.

"Aguirre is going to be a great player," said Wayne Embry, who was a center on the Milwaukee expansion team and is now the club's vice president. "I'm sure everyone wants a piece of him the way they did Kareem, but I think there is a big difference between them."

"Kareem was a center and Aguirre is a small forward," Embry said. "Kareem had just led UCLA to three straight championships and everybody understood he had the ability to turn around a franchise, which he did. We won the championship in his second year. I don't think they are looking for Aguirre to turn Dallas around."

Dick Motta, the Dallas coach, had similar thoughts. "There is great pressure on Mark," Motta said. "He's being watched very closely because of his bad-boy reputation and is being tested by the other players in every game. They are trying to find out what the No. 1 pick is all about."

"I'm not worried about his talents. He has all kinds of talents. There are no questions about that. If he develops a degree of consistency, he's going to be a very good player. But it's too early to say he passed anything yet."

No Illusions

Before leaving DePaul after his junior year to enter the draft, Aguirre developed a reputation for being a man of many faces.

Motta, who said the Mavericks did their homework before selecting Aguirre, expects the rookie to have his controversial days.

"He's the kind of kid whose emotions are close to the surface," said Motta. "He will always have anxious moments. He's a happy kid. No one can be a bad kid that passes the ball the way he does. I don't think there is a selfish bone in his body."

"I'm nothing yet," said Aguirre, "but one of the better players from come out of college. My ambitions



Mark Aguirre

are to be called one of the best forwards to ever play this game — an Elgin Baylor or Julius Erving."

Aguirre's high school and college teams lost very few games. He was asked how it would be if he had to play with a team such as the Mavericks, who lost 67 games last season.

"I was asked about that before I came here," said Aguirre. "My answer then was the same as it is now. You've got to definitely take it and know that better days are coming. With that in mind, it's the kind of depression that someone can take."

"Things in the pros are just totally different. One night is not like the next. I'm trying to make every game and practice a learning one."

# NBA Standings

Table with columns: Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, Team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table with columns: Eastern Conference, Central Division, Team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table with columns: Western Conference, Midwest Division, Team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table with columns: Western Conference, Pacific Division, Team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Table with columns: Western Conference, Southwest Division, Team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Weekend's Standings  
Boston 115, Kansas City 89 (Nov 24, Portland 124, Washington 115, Phoenix 121, Milwaukee 106, New Jersey 88 (Latter 24, Memphis 104, Philadelphia 104 (Nov 24, B. Williams 12), Seattle 107, Chicago 79 (Nov 18), Detroit 124, Houston 104 (Nov 18), San Antonio 107, Dallas 79 (Nov 18), Atlanta 107, New York 104 (Nov 18), Phoenix 121, Milwaukee 106, New Jersey 88 (Latter 24, Memphis 104, Philadelphia 104 (Nov 24, B. Williams 12), Seattle 107, Chicago 79 (Nov 18), Detroit 124, Houston 104 (Nov 18), San Antonio 107, Dallas 79 (Nov 18), Atlanta 107, New York 104 (Nov 18), Phoenix 121, Milwaukee 106, New Jersey 88 (Latter 24, Memphis 104, Philadelphia 104 (Nov 24, B. Williams 12), Seattle 107, Chicago 79 (Nov 18), Detroit 124, Houston 104 (Nov 18), San Antonio 107, Dallas 79 (Nov 18), Atlanta 107, New York 104 (Nov 18), Phoenix 121, Milwaukee 106, New Jersey 88 (Latter 24, Memphis 104, Philadelphia 104 (Nov 24, B. 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Observer

War Can Be Fun

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — To children of the 1930s World War I, though it had ended only 15 or 20 years earlier, already belonged to ancient history. I marvel that my parents had been alive when it was fought. It made them seem very, very old.



The impression of an antique war came from an antique military history book whose photographs, blurred and lifeless, showed soldiers in odd tin-pot hats and puttees. The uniforms seemed almost comically quaint.

Since 1945 we have lived constantly with World War II in film, books, comics and television. It's as though we loved that war so much we couldn't bear to give it up to the past.

Thirty-five years later Nazis remain a staple of the best-selling potboiler. It is a rare season without a best-selling tale about Nazi misadventures past or present.

In some versions the old Nazi leaders who were supposed to have died in the bunker are discovered alive and dead in the jet age. "The Boys From Brazil" a few years ago raised the terrible and happy possibility that evil Dr. Mengele had cloned dozens of new Hitlers who, even now, might be loose among us.

It is curious to track the style transformations that movies and television worked upon their World War II soldiers over the years in an effort to keep the war up to date. Consider hair styling.

The old 1940s films show GIs correctly with severe crew cuts. By the 1960s, fancy hairdos for men had made the crew cut look antique and slightly comic (like the tin-pot hats and puttees of World War I) to younger Americans.

To make the war look up to date movie makers began lengthening the hair on their GIs, and we had a 1960s generation of World War II warriors wearing hair in long, fetchingly styled drapes that would have looked ludicrous in 1942.

The Nazi also underwent change. In the long-running television series, "Hogan's Heroes," the Nazi ceased being an incredibly efficient mariner capable of the ultimate monstrosities, and became a comic, even slightly lovable oaf, too dumb to cope with the high jinks of a fun-loving bunch of American kids.

The new monsters were in Moscow, and the new ally was Germany. Still, if we were hooked on Nazis and World War II we didn't have to give them up entirely. We could keep them by turning them into comic bunnies. If high-spirited lads with Southern California haircuts could outwit them every time — well, it just showed that the war was really a lot of fun and Americans didn't have to worry about their new German friends being just a mite too clever.

Betty Friedan and the Second Stage

Her New Book Enrages Some Radicals, Calms Other Feminists

"This uneasy sense of battles won, only to be fought over again, of battles that should have been won, according to all the rules, and yet are not, of battles that suddenly one does not really want to win, and the weariness of battle altogether — how many women feel it?"

By Nan Robertson
NEW YORK — Betty Friedan says the women's movement of the 1970s is at the "second stage," consolidating hard-won gains and moving forward to new goals but certainly not "over" as so many people say.

Her second stage includes men and children. This has sent some radical feminists into a flaming rage and given other feminists a sense of relief.

Miss Friedan, the author of "The Feminine Mystique," the landmark book that unleashed the contemporary feminist movement in 1963, and the "founding mother" and first president of the National Organization for Women, seems mildly surprised at the storm in some feminist circles that her latest book, "The Second Stage," has aroused even before publication. She should be used to it.

Ever since Susan Brownmiller, the author of "Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape," called Miss Friedan "hopelessly bourgeois" a decade ago, she has been the object of scorn and controversy on one side as well as affection and even veneration on the other.

Now, perching briefly in her apartment eyrie 40 stories up into the Manhattan sky, a modern box stuffed with books and Victorian furniture, she discusses her thoughts and philosophy before swooping off to yet another lecture and talk-show tour across the country. She is dressed in a moss green velvet suit, ruffled fuchsia blouse and dainty sandals. She gestures wildly, stammering sometimes in excitement as she attempts to marshal her scattered ideas in a rush against a busy schedule.



She speaks of a 40-year-old career woman she met recently during her travels. "How are you?" inquired Miss Friedan. "I'm tired," was the groaned reply, followed by "Well, now I've got to go home to my first-stage life style" — a bitter and typical allusion to a demanding husband or lover who wouldn't share the household tasks and responsibilities.

Friedan feels there is more hope in younger men like her 28-year-old son, Jonathan, one of her three grown children. Jonathan was just married to a working woman. "If they have children, I assure you that Jonathan will be an equal opportunity parent," she says, beaming.

She speaks of the eight, common at least on the streets and in the parks of New York, of young fathers pushing baby strollers, of shared cooking and washing up at home, of parenthood that means equal partners. Her own marriage ended in divorce, yet she feels that her former husband became, particularly after she became famous, a kind of partner in raising their children, that kind of father she has long admired.

She also conceded that it was rare in her generation. "In my time, we never expected the men to — quote, unquote — help, much less share," she says.

She mentions the enormous popularity of the film "Kramer vs. Kramer," in which a young father played by Dustin Hoffman turns away from a selfish, go-getting career to raise the boy his wife has abandoned in order to seek her own fulfillment.

Speaking of charges by some feminists that she has sold out to the male and female conservative right, that her latest book may be interpreted as a retreat or repudiation of all that the women's movement has fought for in the last 20 years, she says: "Some militants repudiated all the parts of the personhood of women that have been and are still expressed in family, home and love. In trying to open men's lives, they have truncated themselves away from grounding experiences. If young women lock themselves into the roles of ambitious success, I'm not sure it's a good bargain. It can be terribly imprisoning and life denying."

But, Miss Friedan adds, "We can't go back and we shouldn't go back."

Inflation and Necessity
When asked how embattled women are going to go forward, she explodes: "Don't ask what women are going to do! If you take a question like child care as just a woman's problem, forget it, forget it!"

She points out that more than 45 percent of the mothers of children under 6 are now working because of economic necessity due to inflation, compared with only 10 percent in 1960. This worries her because "no major national effort is being made for child-care services by government, business, labor, Democratic or Republican parties — or by the women's movement itself."

When asked if she is suggesting the return of women to volunteer work, of doing part-time work for no pay, Miss Friedan says no. "I'm suggesting a new, passionate volunteerism."

"The women's movement itself was the best volunteerism I've seen, and yet the first stage of feminism sneered at volunteerism of any kind."

She speaks of some possible solutions to "doing it all" and as flextime, or working four days instead of five for both men and women. She thinks it is wrong for both sexes to get locked into a frantic climb up the ladder of professional success while neglecting or forgoing the pleasures of marriage and parenthood.

She sighed and got up to go off to an appointment for which she was late. Whirling into a handsome new coat she showed off proudly, Miss Friedan then sprinted for the elevator. On the way down, she was asked, "Would you like to get married again?" Her eyes lit up. "That's the one unfinished part," she said, "to have a relationship with a man that will work."

PEOPLE: Harriman Is Honored

At 90th Birthday Party

Amidst splendor that occasionally seemed almost Republican, 1,500 Democrats honored W. Averell Harriman at his 90th birthday party. "We couldn't have held the 20th century without him," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said of the man who advised the last five Democratic presidents, starting with Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. An annual event in Washington for two decades, the birthday party this year was a fundraiser expected to bring in over \$500,000 for the Democratic Party.



Lisa D'Amato, 19, daughter of N.Y. Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato, broke a Guinness Book of Records mark by spending 121 hours and one minute in a shower — all to raise \$2,000 for the benefit of American Cancer Society.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and former Budget Director Bert Lance represented former President Jimmy Carter's four-year in office. Lady Bird Johnson spoke on behalf of the Lyndon Johnson years, and lawyer Clark Clifford represented the Harry S. Truman administration, when Harriman was ambassador to Great Britain. Harriman boasts that he has lived almost half the life of the republic. He was born during the presidency of Benjamin Harrison and he knew or negotiated with Trotsky, Mussolini, Churchill, Stalin and Brezhnev. Harriman has held so many top positions in Democratic administrations that Clifford joked that among his major fanatics is the fact that "Averell Harriman cannot hold a job."

Britain's Prince Philip has been hiding his talents as an artist. But now 45 of his paintings are going on display in London. They're not for sale — to stir interest in a charity auction of donated works of art. A modern art expert at Sotheby's offered this critical appraisal: "His perspective is definitely better than average. His composition is really quite good and his figure studies are very good indeed. The thing you notice most is his sense of color." London's Lord Mayor, Sir Ronald Gower-Thorpe, who is heading the charity drive, which marks the 25th anniversary of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, was even more enthusiastic. "To me," he said, "he's halfway between Gauguin and Vlaminck."

Robert Redford and Paul Newman were both cast in the upcoming 20th Century-Fox movie "The Verdict" — but for the same part. Newman has been brought into the film to replace Redford, who was dropped from the project in September because of difficulties with the director, James Bridges, and the producers, Richard Zanuck and David Brown. "The Verdict," based on Barry Reed's novel, is about a steady Boston lawyer who takes on the Catholic hierarchy in a malpractice suit against a Catholic hospital. Director Bridges wanted the hero to be an unqualified

down-and-outter, but Redford reportedly didn't want to play him that way. So, Bridges left, followed shortly by Redford. The Zanuck-Brown Co. hired Sidney Lumet to direct the movie, and agreed to let Redford last. Production is scheduled to begin in Boston in February, based on a script by David Mamet.

A 28-year-old free-lance writer has said that she plans to marry convicted spy Andrew Daulton Lee, whom she met three months ago while she interviewed him in prison for a book she was writing. "I was working on a book on his case and I got very wrapped up with the main character," said Kathleen McKenney, who hopes to marry Lee on Jan. 2, his 30th birthday. "I believe he's not guilty." Lee is serving a life sentence without possibility of parole at the Federal Correctional Institute at Lompoc, Calif., for selling secrets of American spy satellites to the Soviet Union. Prison officials said they did not know yet whether permission would be granted to carry out the ceremony. "It was actually love before first sight," said McKenney. "He's 5-foot-3 and I'm 6-feet. We make a dashing couple."

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